Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October. County Court convenes second Monday in every Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December. CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor-William P. Coons. Marshal-Henry Johnson. Deputy Marshal [C. B. Warbbington. Clerk—Will. T. Payne.

Treasurer—B. A. Wallingford.

Assessor—Jas. L. Hunt.
Collector—Chas. H. Frank.
Wharfmaster—Mike Brown.
Wood and Coal Inspector—Wm. Davis.
Market Master—Wm. Edmonds.
Alms House Keeper—Wm. Mille.
City Undertakers—Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL. President-Robert A. Cochran-First Ward-S. N. Howe. W. S. Bridges, Dr. G. W. Martin. Second Ward-J. H. Rains, R. A. Cochran, J. M. Stockton, Third Ward-Dr. Jno. M. Duke, cy. W. Sulser. G. W. Sulser, J. J. Wood. Fourth Ward-W. W. Pike, Dr. J. P. Phister, Geo. W. Tudor. Fifth Ward-J. H. Hall, P. B. Vanden,

MASONIC DIRECTORY. Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar
—Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.
M. H. Smith, Commander.
J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Maysville Council, No. 35, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.

Wm. P. Coons, P. J. G. M. A Billstine, Recorder. Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communica-tions, 3d Monday in each month. W. N. Howe, H. P. J. B. Gibson, Secretary. Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communica-ions, 1st Monday in each month. W. N. Howe, W. M. J. B. Gibson, Secretary.
Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.
Geo. J. Hancosk, W. M.
J. W. Alexander, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M. Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary. CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor, Service Lord's day at H o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 p. m. Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at II o'clock a. am. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev. J.M. McCampbell Minister. Service salternate Sabbaths, at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 19% o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

bath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor.
Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p.

Drayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor.
Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock p.

m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. H. J. Perry, Pastor.
Sunday services at 11 o'clock, s. m. and 7 o'clock, p.

D. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.
Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller,

Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller, Rector. Sunday Services, at 10% o'clock, a. m. and at 7 pm. Sunday School, 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. terrices Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. Sunday School at 2 o'eloek, p. m.

Ehina, Glass and Gueens war P. M. MCCARTHEY. G. A. MCCARTHEY.

New Firm.

G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO.

Successors to G. A. & J. E. McCarthey,

CHINA DEPOT.

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MAYSVILLE, KY. South Side.

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CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

LOOKING GLASSES. LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, TEA TRAYS & WAITERS We call especial attention to our large and beautiful assortment of

PLAIN WHITE and GOLD BAND

DINNER AND TEA SETTS,

SILVER-PLATED

Knives, Forks, Spoons and Castors;

All of which we have marked Down, Down G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO.

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I will continue the business at the OLD STAND,

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies. REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices. R. C. BIERBOWER, Maysville, Ky. STYLISH EQUIPAGES!

CARRIAGES,

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND ATLOWEST RATES. REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS! ALLEN & BURROUGHS. Second st., between Sutton and Wall,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

VOLUME LII.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

A MAIDEN'S WOOING

A maiden sat at her window wide, Pretty enouga for a prince's bride, Yet nobody came to claim her: She sat like a beautiful picture there, With pretty blue-bells and roses fair, And jessamine leaves to frame her, And why she sat there nobody knows, But thus she sang as she plucked a rose, The leaves around her strewing, "I've time to lose and power to choose, Tis not so much the gallant who woos

As the gallant's way of wooing!" A lover came riding by awhile. A wealthy lover was he, whose smile Some maids would value greatly, A formal lover, who bowed and bent With many a high flown compliment,

A cold demeanor stately;
"You've still," said she, to her suitor stern, 'The 'prentice work of your craft to learn, If thus you come a-cooing, I've time to lose and power to choose, 'Tis not so much the gallant who woos As the gallant's way of wooing !"

A second lover came rambling by, A timid lad with a frightened eye And a color mantling highly. He muttered the errand which he'd come, Then, only chuckled and bit his thumb. And simpered, simpered shyly, 'No," said the maiden, " go your way, You dare but think what a man would say Yet dare to come a-sueing! I've time to loose and power to choose, Tis not so much the gallant who woes

As the gallant's way of wooing i"

A third rode at a startling pace A cuitor poor, with a homely face, No doubts appeared to hinder him He kissed her lips, and he pressed her waist, And off he road with the maiden placed On a pillion safe behind him. And she heard the suitor bold confide This golden hint to the priest who tied The knot there's no undoing :

"With pretty young maidens who can choo 'Tis not so much the gallant who wooes. As the gallant's way of wooing!"

ROMANCE IN THE SHADE

Marriage in Good Society under the Most Extraordinary Circumstances. [From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

One of the most extraordinary sensational marriages we ever heard of took place yesterday in this city. Both bride and groom are children of wealthy merchants of this city.

The young lady has been cradled on the These facts may as well knees of luxury, in a family of half a dozen children, in a home where all were petted by their fond parents, and where the most generous living abounded. fully commensurate with the income of \$40,000 per annum, with which the father has lately been favored by fortune. She had been grown up from childhood to ripe womanhood in the society of her husband, whose parents entirely favored his intention of winning the young beauty-for she is a beauty, as those who saw her at the recent ball at Clifton can attest. We understand however, that the young lady's parents objected, when they learned that marriage people of the North, too, will be rallied by was contemplated by the young couple, and so, upon their daughter's return from school recently, made an effort to break up the intimacy. They succeeded, in so far as a return of presents and the discontinuance of the young man's visits to their residence was concerned; but, in reality, their opposition only aroused the stubborn determination of the lovers (in which they were heartily encouraged by the young man's father) to become man and wife. So, early yesterday morning, the young lady left home on some plausible excuse, and proceeded to the residence of her see every act of legislative vengeance and the last live another parish and he was acquitted.

Shortly before the war there was an armistice and an agreement to terminate the feud lover's father, arrangements having been made for their nuptials, at church, at 3 o'clock their originators, I am prepared to believe came friends or held any intercourse with of the afternoon. In the course of an hour that party ties are stronger than popular each other. through a waiting maid, of the daughter's whereabouts and purposes. She speedily had her carriage out, drove to her husband's place private and social life would good and the same unhappy affair which led to of business, and, with him, to the house that sheltered her daughter. They were coldly received by the father-in-law that was to be, who at first would not answer any of their eager and angry queries. He at last informed them that their daughter was up stairs, that she was under his protection, and that she should remain there until 3 P. M., when she would proceed to Church to be married to his son. They were both of age, he said, the young lady was no longer responsible to her father and mother, and nothing could be done | sional reconstruction -it is sheet nonsense to thwart his or her purpose-married they to hope that in this matter of the Fifteenth should be! This was a most extraordinary state oi things. The dumbfounded parents were startled almost out of their senses. Loving their daughter as they did, it was a been corrective of great wrongs. Let us laycruel blow, and they begged, with tears in their eyes, that they might be permitted to see her. Think of that, gentle reader-in the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, with wealth and influence at their command, two fond parents begging of their neighbor to see and speak with their daughter—a willing

In the course of a few minutes the man of the house consented that his charge should men are pleasant in the household and no come into the parlor and see her parents. where else. We all know such men.—They she came, but coldly, and allowed her future are good fathers and kind husbands. If you husband's father to speak to her parents for her. They begged her to return home with them, but she refused. They pleaded with her that she might return home and have the ceremony performed at their house, and again she refused; and then they departed, completely broken down with sorrow, and humiliated by the tyranny of a man who had determined that love should conquer. And love did conquer, for the marriage yesterday in the Second Presbyterian Church is chronicled in our marriage notices. May happiness attend them, and may the bride's parents yet have cause to forget their grief at her

ALBERT EDWARD is mixed up in the famous say she was not. Whether as a needful pre caution, or whether to give coloring to her defense, is not known, but she has certainly for some months been the inmate of a private lunatic asylum. Sir Charles, although sent for and urged by Her Majesty the Queen not to bring about that great scandal, persists was examined. He charged that the Prince of Wales had, for some time past, carried on a clandestine correspondence with Lady Mor-daunt. Sir Charles forbade the Prince the privilege of entering his house, but the latter visited Lady Mordaunt during her husband's absence on Parlimentary duties. Letters from the Prince were found in Lady Mor-daunt's desk. She has confessed to having ntrigued with the Prince of Wales, with the Viscount Cole, and with Sir Frederick John-The Prince denies the charge, and

California, says an exchange, women where so scarce that if one walked the street men would stop and stare at her as at an augel. Children were so rare that once in a theater in San Francisco, where a woman had taken her infant, when it began to cry, just as the orchestra struck up a fellow in the pit shouted: "Stop those fiddles and let the baby cry: I haven't heard such a sound for ten years" The audience applauded the sentiment, the orchestra stopped, and the baby continued its performence amid universal and unbounded enthusiasm.

Spine in a much better shape.

The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthiness of the sitting posture.

The front edge of a chair should not be more than fourteen for the average man, not more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches for all, which no amount of slanting in the sent can make comfortable.—Lewis Gymnasium.

In public schools. That is an excellent plan and deserves to be followed.

The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthiness of the sitting posture.

The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high for the average man, not more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches for all, which no amount of slanting in the sent can make comfortable.—Lewis Gymnasium. California, says an exchange, women where spine in a much better shape.

The Fifteenth Amendment-A Few Words About the Great Fraud.

"Mack" the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, says of the

Fifteenth amendment: few States. The proposed appeal to the has recently been made a widower, and Col-Supreme Court would be well enough if it onel Jones' wife is now in Europe.

into court about it. While the matter is un- pals and their friends followed. der consideration the negroes are voting all over the land, and electing men to office who several years by this feud. Several renconare pledged to prevent a decision unfavorable tres resulted from it, and the parties all went people of the North, too, will be rallied by eertain party who was a friend of Jones, and the false fear of a war and revolution to sus- who was reported to have gone, with others, tain the Republican party, just as they have to the town of Monroe, with a view of engagbeen rallied into the support and indorse- ing in a general fight with a party of Liddell's ment of all the hideous features of recon- friends, in returning from town in his gig was struction since 1865. I once had some shot and killed in front of General Liddell's faith in an inherent love of fair play and fair plantation. General Liddell was charged dealing as a constituent element of American with this homicide, his trial was moved to citizenship; but the record of the last five another parish and he was acquitted. virtue or popular justice. When, for the war for the sake of "Union"-a people almajorities in favor of military tyranny and negro suffrage-the twin bastards of Congresamendment there will ever be that "sober

Family Courtesies. In the family, the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest .-You are bound to please your children, and prisoner to love! If that doesn't beat Ned Buntline's "Shadowed Aliar" then we're and you are bound to please each other if you expect them to please you. Some are good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own homes you would stores, in the counting-house, or anywhere else outside of their own homes, you would opposite is apt to be the case with others. endeavor to act with propriety; but when

THOMAS M. DEWINTER, a diver of considerable experience, met with a horrible death by suffocation at Savannah, Georgia, last

CUT OFF YOUR CHAIR LEGS .- I will tell you lower than the front part, it will greatly re-

The Cataboula Vendetta. [From the New Orleans Times, February 12,] The terrible tragedy, which occurred in Catahoula Parish, on the steamboat St. Marys, is the sequel, we leearn, to an old feud, which Writing some time ago about the Fifteenth has raged in that parish for fifteen or twenty fail. We understand that the young man did amendment, and the publication of its pro- years. The two principals, Colonel Charles not wish him to be prosecuted. This affray mulgation by the State Department at an Jones and General St. John Liddell, were which came near resulting in murder was early day, I said it would be declared a part prominent planters and citizens of the par- the natural result of a drunken frolic. It is of the Constitution before the first of March. ish. Colonel Jones is a native, we believe, of I know from conversations with leading Rad- Kentucky, and is about fifty-five years old. icals that this was the programme, and that He married a Cincinnati lady of wealth, purthey felt able to carry it out. This was in- chased a large plantation in Catahoula Parish, dependent of Ohio, and without counting New which he has cultivated for many years. York, the validity of whose recent action Gen. Liddell is a native of Wilkinson County. might be considered doubtful, or at least Mississippi, was a cadet at West Point, and might make a case for the courts. It is now | we believe held a commission in the United believed that the Secretary of State will States army. For the greater part of his issue his proclamation on Saturday next, de manhood he has been a planter in Catahoula, claring the Fifteenth Amendment the law of where, and throughout this State and Misthe land, the understanding being that Ne- sissippi, he had acquired the strong friendbraska will ratify in the meantime, and thus ship of a large circle of friends and relatives. make the requisite number of States-twenty- Both gentlemen served in the late war on the eight. What next? It is easier to talk of Confederate side, General Liddell commandredress than to find it. And there really is ing a fine brigade, which he handled with no redress this side of nullification—an ex- great skill and gallantry. He was especialperiment which is hardly desirable to embark | ly prominent in the operations around Moin at the present time, and which would not bile, when that city was assailed and beleabe supported by the people save in a very guered by General Canby. General Liddell

possessed a speedy result in accordance | The feud between these two neighbors com with the wishes of those who made it; but it menced some twenty years ago in an incidoes not. In the first place, I am satisfied dent which, though enveloped in some mysthe court would either evade the question or tery as to the cause, was well calculated to affirm the amendment; and in the second engender bitter hostilities. A lady of Natcplace, even an adverse decision would come hez, who was sojourning at General Liddell's too late to be of any avail. It would take house conceived herself grossly insulted by months to make up the case, and perhaps something which was reported to her as havmore than a year to decide it. And they ing been said by Colonel Jones. She demanknow little or human nature who believe that | ed of General Liddell to accompany her to four millions of people once endowed with Jones, in order to obtain reparation for the the right of suffrage could be estopped in alleged offense. Liddell could not refuse the exercise of that right, and remitted to her request. Arriving in front of Jones' house, lasting disfranchisement by the mere opinion he was called to the gate, and a conversation of a majority of nine men. The curtailment ensued between him and the lady, which was of suffrage has never been accomplished ex- terminated by her drawing a pistol and cept by revolution-and this, too, intirely in- shooting him in the face, and as he dependent of the means by which the right turned to move off another shot was fired into his body. These were very severe wounds These facts may as well be looked squarely and Colonel Jones was laid up for a long the face now. The amendment is upon us time with them. Jones determined to hold by fraud and violence, yet it is just one of Liddell responsible for this act, and a long those unfortunate cases in which there is no series of threatened assaults and preparaescape from the dilemma. Suppose we go tions for duels and fights between the princi-

The whole country was kept disturbed for

Quite recently the old feud broke out again private and social life would scorn an un- the melancholy tragedy of the homicide of worthy act, will go to t e polls and vote infamy Mr. John Nixon. This gentleman was a friend after infamy, and degradation after degrada- of Colonel Jones, and although General Lidtion upon a people with whom they went to dell had no connection with that homicide, and there were no friendly relations between ways brave in war and honerable in peace; him and the gentlemenat whose hands Mr. when men in the North will roll up immense Nixon received his death blow, the controversey growing out of a contest between Jones and Liddell for the possession of the Par. Ken latter's property, which had been sold under a mortgage and bought by Mr. Cammack, became so bitter as to revive the old hostility, second thought" which has in times past and a difficulty has been constantly apprehended between them.

It is sad, indeed, that difficulty should result, as it has, in the killing of a gentleman of the chivalric character of General Liddell under circumstances of the horrible and sanguinary nature of those reported to us. General Liddell was a gentleman of fiftyeight years of age, and he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Honey Island, Miss., on the 14th, the principals in which were Ben. and Fred. Morris, white, have thought they were almost angels; but and Jim Wade and Webb Harrison, negroes. if you had seen them in the street, in their A difficulty had occurred sometime previous between Ben. Morris and Harrison, about the latter's interference with the former's have thought them almost savage. But the hands, and Morris had struck Harrison. Harrison then assembled a crowd of negroes and When among strangers or neighbors they invaded the plantation of Morris, who, accompanied by his brother Fred. Morris, salthey got home they say to themselves, "I lied out to drive them off. When near the have played a part long enough, and now I negroes two guns were discovered lying on am going to be natural." So they sit down, and are ugly, and snapish, and blunt, and Harrison fired upon him, wounding him se-Albert Edward is mixed up in the famous divorce case now being tried in London of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt. A London letter says: "The plaintiff is a baronet, Sir Charles Mordaunt, who seeks a divorce from his wife on the plea of infidelity. The outline of the on the plea of infidelity. The outline of the story is, that Lady Mordaunt confessed to the wife of a clergyman that she was guilty. Her friends say that Lady Mordaunt was insane when she made that confession; her enemies will be profitable—where it will bring silver and gold. groes retreated upon the approach of the friends of Merris, who had remained at the house. The body of Mr. Morris was taken to Yazoo City for interment.

SELLING WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS .- The week, while at work in armor at a depth of N. Y. Sun tells the following story: twenty feet under water. He was engaged in "Six years ago Mr. Boutwell, then a memin carrying the matter through, even to the bitter end, and the trial is to go on." On the first day great excitement was created by "damaging testimony" adduced in the Mordaunt divorce case. Sir Charles Mordaunt cut off his connection with the air-pump the late war, and, in some unknown way, became entangled in such a way as to dollars for an appointment to West Point, then in his gift. Afterward, when the list of the State, and farmers are busy throughout in preparing for the next crop, the had received offering him one thousand dollars for an appointment to West Point, then in his gift. Afterward, when the list of the State, and farmers are busy throughout in preparing for the next crop, the had received offering him one thousand dollars for an appointment to West Point, then in his gift. Afterward, when the list of above, and, when released and brought to the young men who had been admitted to the the surface, was found to be dead. His features presented a vary unnatural and sickent line appearance. Four similar deaths have ing appearance. Four similar deaths have occurred during the last twelve months.

occurred during the last twelve months.

or Over Your Cuttin Local Fall fall fall and the cadet was author of the letter to Mr. Boutwell offering the thousand dollars; and a secret worth knowing. A thousand things thereupon Mr. Stanton peremptorily disnot worth half so much have been patented missed him, and called upon the gentleman from Michigan for an explanation. wishes an examination in order to clear himself. The defense set up is 'puerperal insanity.' The whole country is intensely excited over these developments."

and elevated into business. It is this: If course he affirmed that he had received no pecuniary consideration for the appointment, and as there was no evidence that he had the young man alone was punished."

Some members of Congress have given Women and Babies.—In the early days of lieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your these appointments as prizes for the scholars in public schools. That is an excellent plan

STATE NEWS.

FAILED TO INDICT HIM -The Grand Jury failed to indict James Shelby the old man who stabbed young Keves at Mt. Carmel last to be hoped that the old man will learn a lesson of profit from this deplorable experience and never again put into his mouth an enemy which is sure to steal away his brains .- Flem

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charley Blair a burly negro as black as the back wall of the devil's kitchen chimney tried for a brutal outrage upon a poor white widow the jury found a verdict of guilty, and inless his counsel shall, by some dilatory teps defer the punishment which he so richly merits, he will expite his heinous crime upon the gallows. All these culprits exceps the first named one are of that color which enders them objects of special favor in the yes of Sumner, Wilson, et id omne genus, and induces politicians to amend the constitution whenever by doing so they can bring the negro a little nearer to equality with white men .- Flem. Dem:

HANGING.-Another man was hung in Richmond, Friday night. His name was R. Byrum. The K. K. K.'s charged him with getting up a sham fight in order to get an opportunity to shoot a third party. He was put in the Richmond jail Friday evening in default of \$30 bail. At eleven o'clock that night the rulers of Madison county-the K. K. K.'s -came and took him out, and hung im to the limb of the tree in the corner of the court-house yard from which they susended Searcy some weeks ago. He was ound next morning hanging by the neck lead. Upon the lapel of his coat was pinned a five dollar greenback. For shame, good people of Madison We blush to pubsh such things of our old native county .-Lex. Statesman.

ANOTHER KU KLUX VICTIM. - A man named Fielding Waller, of Clarke county, who killed Tom Fullilove a year or two ago. and ran off, was last week apprehended in Ohio, upon a requisition of our Governor. He was rought to this city last Friday and put under charge of the jailer. He applied through counsel, to His Honor Judge Thomas, for an order of detention in our jai!, believing that f sent to Winchester jail he would be Kukluxed. The motion was overruled, and the prisoner sent to Winchester Saturday .hat night a band of armed men forcibly took him from the Winchester jail, and he has not since been heard from. There are rumors that he may have been taken out by his friends to prevent the Ku Klux getting him, but the probabilities are that he was made to "walk the plank" in the regular K. K. style.-Lex. Sta esman.

Sunday of three bouncing babies. All of them are well and doing well. Dr. Tuggle, a generous and accomplished physician of this city, was in attendance and brought the patient safely through the ordeal. The triplets were girls. We learn that a subscription tablished, parties can order by mail, as the in tions accompany each machine enable one has been started for the benefit of this rapidly increasing family. - Kentucky Statesman

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

LAND SALE. - Forrest Letton sold 100 acres of land on Cainbridge, in Bourbon county, to Robt. Hopkins at \$77 per acre, equivalent to

J. W. Liver bought 170 acres from M. Hildreth, near Clintonville, at \$100 per acre.-

COURT DAY IN GEORGETOWN .- Col. Caldwell reports that he was in Georgetown yesterday, and although it was the coldest day we have had this winter, there was quite a respectable crowd in attendance and considerably more cattle than could have been expected from the severity of the day. He sold twenty-nine No. 1 yearling steers at \$48 per head; 31 do. medium, \$35.05; 15 two year old steers, \$56 25; 15 two and three year old feeding steers, \$58 75: 3 yearlings, common, \$28 per head 1 cow, \$51.25; several horses, from \$45 to \$125 per head. Two or three lots of mules were offered, but none of them sold - Paris Citizen.

SALE REPORT. -At the sale of Charles Neal on last Friday week, mules sold from \$218 to; \$226 per head; work horses from \$65 to \$100 two year old cattle, \$83; yearling do., \$55 dry cows and two year old heifers, \$50 to \$70; Southnown sheep, \$8 50 to \$11 50. Shoats weighing 125 pounds, \$14 50 per head, and everything else offer sold proportionately high. J. E. Delph, auctioneer.—Lexington

Thomas Current, of Hooktown one day las week, sold to Robertson & Reed, of Paris. two fat cows at \$185 22 for the Paris market. This is a good price—being \$630 per hundred pounds .- Car Mer.

FLEMING COUNTY ITEMS .- Wallace Blair has lately sold to Henry Price his farm containing about 130 acres, at \$47 50 per acre. Elijah Rhodes has sold to Wallace Blair nis farm of 170 acres at \$45 per acre. W. H. Darnall has sold to Elijah Rhodes

one hundred and seventy acres of land, at \$75 per acre. John S. Darnall has sold to F. M. McIntyre ninety-three acres of land at \$65 per acre. The sale includes a valuable orchard lying on the tract. Mr. McIntyre some time since, sold his form to Wesley Shockley.

A. J. Earles has sold to Rev. H. M. Scudder a tract of land at \$50 per acre. The land ad-joins the latter's premises.—Carlisle Mercury wall

THE Indianola (Texas) Bulletin says the late rains have been propitious to the planting interest of the State, and farmers are busy immigration and farmers extending their fields to say or seprest on

A PARTY of unknown negroes murdered an old man named John Irvin Mitchell in the vilage of Union Church, Jefferson county, Miss., on the night of the 11th. The negroes knocked at the door of Mr. Mitchell's house, which OFFICE No. 8, west Second et... down with an axe. Mr. M., on going to his wife's assistance, was murdered outright. An alarm was given, but when assistance came GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! the murderers had escaped. Robbing was evidently the object of the attack area (a'ear?

AT Litchfie'd, Minnesota, on the 21st, a man and his wife, named Blacketter, who had been separated by a quarrel, for some time, were reconciled, and lodged together at the house where she had been at work. In the morning she got up and told her husband in a kind manner to go to sleep again and she would get his breakfast. He dropped to sleep in a few moments, when she took a revolver, placing it to his head and discharged it. Blacketter, at last accounts, was alive.

Sewing Mach nes.

NUMBER 6.

ILCOX &

72 We-t Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Oh io

AT THE UNION PAIR HELD AT ISLAND PARK, N.

and scientific trial ever conducted between sewing machines.

The agents for the competing machines were required to make a minute list of all the advantages claimed for their machines, and each particular claim subjected separately to the most thorough test and examination. The results were decisive and all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs. The following are some of the advantages which were claimed for this machine;

It is the simplest. Claim sustained.

It is he least liable to get out of order. Sustained It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate. Sustained.

It runs the stillest. Sustained.

It runs the easiest. Sustained.

It runs the fastset. Sustained.

It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. Sustained.

It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. Sustained.

It is the most certain and reliable in operation sustained.

Notre—It is a fact worthy of remark, that during

It is the most certain and reliable in operation sustained.

Note—It is a fact worthy of remark, that during the entire trial—which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once brokes, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Wilcox & Gibbs machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful.

Its needle is the shortest. Sustained.

The needle is also straight, and less liable to be broken than one cursed. Sustained.

It is benefed, and therefore stronger than one with a small shank. Sustained.

The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that neither skill not experience is necessary; in setting it. her skill nor experience is necessary in sett Sustained. Sustained.

It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads. Sustained.

It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. Sustained.

It makes the "Wilcox & Gibbs" or "twisted loop stitch"—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to the lock-stitch. made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to the lock-stitch.

Note—The trial upon this claim was very ther ough, and the practical tests minute and accurate Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length an

same spoot, make the satten or the same length and perform the test work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in coery test in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs machine.

Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. Sustained. stitch. Sustained.
Nore—This claim was also very severely tested, in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs positive results—air in favor of the wricox & Gibbs machine.

The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. Sustained.

The seam is also the most even and beautiful. Sustained.

The seam is also the most even and beautiful. Sustained.

The seam is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. Sustained.

Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. Sustained.

It will do a greater variety of work. Sustained. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. Sustained. The consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the net of sewing. Sustained.

A maller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen or other hard goods. Sustained.

It has the best hemmer. Sustained.

It has the best feeder. Sustained.
It has the best feeder. Sustained. It has the best braider Sustained.

As a family sewing machine, the Wilcox & Gible in point of actual merit without a rival. Hun THREE.—Mrs. Susan Richardson, colored woman of this city, was safely delivered on istory, lifty per cent more having been sold of them

quire its use readily. 72 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O

REFERENCES: Mrs. Clara Owens,
" Eliza Wadkins,
" William Morris,
" S A Seely, George T Wood M B Nesbitt. Milton Russel. W B Matthews Eliza Johnson.
Susan Nicholson,
J.E Thompson,
Joseph Martin,
Annie Yancy, Thos A. Ross, Louisa Powling. Nancy Wilson.

Coal filerthants &c. A TTENTION descriped add the be

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL The undersigned notify shippers of obacco that they have greatly reduced the price of

SHIPPING TOBACCO

PRODUCE,

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE PRICE OF COAL

which we will sell at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with POGUE, DUKE & CO. apr3ow&twtf COME TO STAY!

Thompson & Piles

COAL YARD at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of

HAVE OPENED A NEW

Bituminous Coal. Orders left at C. L STANTON'S Book store will

and the Cabacra &c. ob dad CAN BE MADE The Congress aball have pow

PURCHASING YOUR Cigars and Tobacco dy a wooden boyen but this proof glied of al sales N. SHAFER,

bases MARKET STREET, and at the at MAYSVILLE, KY.

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Brotern and Commission files VEW FIRM.

BLAIR C. KET ANS.

Lewis Vanden & Co. SEWING MACHINE, WHOLESALE GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS,

> Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS. Corner of Second and Market street.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 67 THOUPITOULAS STREET. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Solicit Consignments of all kinds of Western Pro-Liberal advances made on shipments.
Refer to Pearce, Wallingsone & Co.. Bankers
Maysville, Ky.

RETAIL

Family Grocery and Feed Store! BY

Julius Culbertson.

UTTON ST., - - - - - MAYSVILLE, KY Hay, oat, short, corns, &c., sold reasonably for ASH. Butter, cheese, game, poultry, eggs, and ll kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE ought at market price. dec14 '69, w&tw COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS. Liquor Dealers,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Corner Second and Sutton Streets, Janiswatwiy MAYSVILLE, KY.

Gardware TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUM-

CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

HARDWARE

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all klads.) Rifles and Pistols

Our stock of COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES,

AND SADDLERY. is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give as a call and examine goods and prices. We are dated in the west.

OWENS BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH. TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, (Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the LARGEST STOCK

ket. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES. Coburn & Claffin's best Boots hoes. Francis Dane's colebrated Women's and Chil-ren's Shoes and Brogans. Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Chil-John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Chil-

ren's Shoes.

Kimball's celebrated Wemen's and Misses' Shoes.

And all other A 1 brands of calf, kip and morocco Hats. Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

OWENS & BARKLEY

LAW CARD. HARRISON TAYLOR TAYLOR & GILL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY. Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties, nd in the Court of Appeals. Especial attention paid to Collection of Claims. ia22 twawly chysls Mayaville, Ky.

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BARBOUR & COCHRAN, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW. MAYSVILLE. KY. nov28tw&wly

OFFICE, No. 11. Court Street. HENRY T. STANTON,

Attorney at Law, 170 21000 EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges.

[In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given to take depositions at his office.]

T AW CARD.

J. M. WRIGHT Attorney at Law, Sixth OFFICE, No. 8 Bank Building, corner of and Main Streets.

janl4twly WADSWORTH & LER, H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE JE

Law Cards.

Yours, truly, M. C. TAYLOR. FROM CAPT. J. M. FIDDLER.

LEBANON, KY., Feb. 21, 1870. Col. A. G. hodges, Frankfort, Ky? DEAR SIR: Those colored men who called a convention here for to-morrow desire, in order to prevent conflict, to make a statement of their intentions to some prominent colored man of the State convention, that he may explain and prevent any action in regard to this district which would be disastrous to the united action of its colored citizens. They

turn over the letier to some delegate The meeting to-morrow proposes: 1st. To organize a district committee upon the plan adopted by the State Republican 2 To organize each county through this

3d. To co-operate with the Republican Executive Committee of the district in all measures necessary for the success of the Republi-

4th. To issue an address to the colored people of the district. 5th. Pass such resolutions as may occur to them to be right and proper.

They have assurance that at least eleven counties will be represented. In addition, seven counties from the Seventh district will send citizens. I have no doubt the meeting will be a success

They desire it also to be said that if they had known that the State Convention would have been called at any time soon they would not have issued their call. They are a unit in wishing success to the State convention. Your obedient servant,
JAMES M. FIDDLER.

FROM PETER H. CLARK. CINCINNATI, Feb. 11, 1870.

HENRY MARRS, Esq :

SIR: I somewhat tardily, but gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the invitation which you give me to attend the convention which meets in Frankfort on the 23d inst. I hoped until to-day that I might arrange to be with you, but find that I cannot.

Let your utterance be manly, yet not vice The American citizen, armed with the to cringe nor abuse. State clearly what you then vote steadily with the party which gives you that want. Excuse me if I state some of the things

which I think you need. You need that the Union, ever glorious and ever blessed, shall be maintained. For years "the Union" was the rallying cry of our enemies. by which I mean the enemies of freedom. "The Union" was the rallying cry of the hosts which overthrew the rebelliand slavery. The weapon was thrown away which had made slavery strong; its loss made slavery weak. Slavery perished and we are We can then inscribe on our hearts, "The Union and Liberty, one and inseperable, now and foreyer.

You need to teach the aristocrats who have heretofore governed your State that Republi-can laws are for the benefit of the many, not You need to teach the poor whites of Ken-

tucky that your interests and theirs are iden-That which degrades the black laborer degrades the white one. You need schools, scattered so thickly over

the State that the traveler shall never be outr of the sound of the *choolmaster's bell.

You need the ballot. I accord all due praise to the viva voce method of voting prevalent in your State. It is open, manly and leaves little chance for treacherous combinations; but 'tis only by the ballot that the poor man

I might extend my list, but will not. Accept my thanks for the honor you have done. and believe me to be sincerely your wellwisher in the work you have undertaken. PETER H. CLARK,

LOUISVILLE, FEB. 23, 1870. H. H. TRUMBO, Esq., Secretary, &c:

DEAR SIR-Your invitation to be present and participate in the proceedings of the first convention of colored men, as citizens of the great republic, has been before me for severmoment, hoping that I would be able to be with you. I find, at the last moment, that I

people right.

Day has broke, the sun shines, liberty is limbs of our people.

" Praise God from whom all blessings flow." I trust the convention will issue a firm, manly, yet temperate declaration of principles. Shun everything that will have a tenthe interest of each is identical; the issue is progressive Republicanism against the narmission of our children; beat it down with your votes. It has chained our manhood down to the rock of prejudice; snap the link we clip the following as the most notice-with your votes. It has torn the bandage from the eyes of justice, so that it may dis- able feature, viz: criminate against us as a class, bind it on

Yours, truly, Horace Morris. The convention adjourned Thursday evening after a session of two days, and the members returned to their homes throughout the State. Speeches were delivered by several feet of the decision is, that if Congress were parties in the evening, and the utmost grati- to authorize the issue of new legal fication at the harmony and unanimity of the the payment of any debt created before the proceedings was felt by the members and issue.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 2, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THOMAS M. GREEN. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

We have no negro subscribers, but as the negro convention held in Frankfort last week was in its bearings an important one, we deem no apology is needed for let-ting our readers see what the negroes are doing and thinking. We publish the proceedings in full to the exclusion of other

THE DECISION ON LEGAL TENDER.

The recent decision of Chief Justice bloated bondholders.

The decision of the Supreme Court, if not Chase, that money due upon contracts made before the passage of the legal tenready been cited as a precedent. In an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage executed in 1857, which was tried in the court of Brooklyn, Tuesday, Justice Pratt der act must be paid in gold or its equivadecided that both principal and interest must be paid in gold. As a matter of course, this decision will hereafter be followed in all similar actions. Whether the same rule applies to actions brought by an assignee who has purchased a mortgage for a consideration paid in currency, with the understanding that he could collect clare that Congress shall have power to enboth principal and interest only in curren- force by appropriate legislation the proviscy, remains to be seen.

Mr. HARCOURT, of the Kentucky Leg- clare that "The Congress shall have powislature, is under the impression that er to enforce this article by appropriate GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first rebel, legislation," says the New York Democrat. and the Kentucky Legislature have plac- The body of the amendment in either case ed his assertion to that effect upon the is simply a wooden horse: but this provi-Journal of the House. Sacred history, on sion is an army of Greeks in its belly, for the other hand, tells us that the first reb- it gives Congress authority to invade a el was the Devil, and he got his just dez- State at its pleasure, to inforce the amend-

sent below the number of negroes in the several counties of this District, eighteen years old and over, of both sexes, viz:

Carter ... Fleming . Greenup. Johnson .. Lawrence Lewis Mason ... Montgomery ask me to write to you and request you to Magoffin ... Morgan ... Pike Powell ... Rowan ..

...1665 The above figures are taken from Auditor's Report for 1869, but unquestionably the number is not accurately stated. There was a capitation tax levied upon the male negroes of this county for the support of negro paupers, including those only who were twenty-one years and over, and the number thus assessed was 570. Even this figure is rather below than above the actual number in the county, and it would not be hazarding much to say that the number of negroes in Mason who will be entitled to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment will be nearly or quite 700. It will be observed that the whole number of negroes of both sexes, eighteen years old and over, recorded in Fleming county is only 176; but we know that the number in Flemingsburg alone is so great that it was apprehended they would be able to control the elections for local officers, and the town charter was therefore altered so that an election might be held in anticipation of the declaration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the officers right compelling ballot, has neither reason to be elected are to hold their places for several years. It is safe to estimate the number of negroes who will be voters in this District as quite 2,000. But should the last one of them vote for the Radical candidates, which they may do at the first election, the Democrats will still have a clear majority of fully 1,000. If any Radical, therefore, has calculated on an easy conquest in this District, after the ratification of the Amendment and by aid of the negro vote, the rosult will probably demonstrate that be has counted without his nost. With a candidate capable of draw. ing around him all the elements of opposition to aggressive and oppressive radicalism in this District the above figures may be very largely increased. But still it would unquestionably be imprudent to place in nomination any man who is personally offensive to any very considerable portion of those who ordinarily vote the Democratic ticket, as in a heated race we would have no votes to cast off. It is of the first importance that a spirit of conciliation should prevail among the people, has a chance to vote unawed by the frowns and that while efforts to harmonize should ridge, of Iowa in the House of Representabe made all courses tending to aggravate, tives: imbitter and estrange should cease. We invoke the aid of the Democratic press in an effort to promote unity and cordial concert of action among all the opponents of radicalism.

The State Convention of the Republi cans of Indiana was held in Indianapolis I have delayed answering until this on Tuesday last. Especial enthusiam was manifested when the Rev. Mr. WATROSE, cannot be present. I regret this, for I would a colored delegate, was selected as one of like to contribute my mite in starting the the Vice Presidente and took his seat upon the stand, while the band played OLD universal. Chains no longer clank upon the John Brown. Major John D. Evans was nominated for Auditor; MAX HOFF-MAN for Secretary of State; B. C. Hobbs, for Superintendent of Public Instruction: General MILBOY, the hero of Winchester, dency to raise animosity There is no war for State Treasury; RAY, GREGORY, and betwixt the white man and the colored man; Elliott for Supreme Judges; and TRUS-LER for Attorney General. The resolurow, selfish, proscriptive principles of the bogus Democratic party. Can colored men affiliate with that party? Never! It has locked the school house door against the administration, and all the devilment done under the general head of reconstruction. Sonator MORTON then made a speech from which

In the decision rendered at Washington again with your votes. Vote as the "boys in blue" fought—for God and our native land. decided that the law making the United States notes a legal tender, was unconstitu tional and void, as to all contracts made be fore its passage; that all bonds and debts of whatsoever kind, made before the 25th of February, 1862, could be paid only in gold, notes, they could not be made applicable to issue. Thus, legal tender notes issued in 1870 could not be made applicable to debts created in 1869, and could not be used in the payment of the National debt, as recommend by the Democratic politicians in Indiana So that the theory of paying the Nationa debt by the issue of new currency, which is

never to be redeemed, however lovely itself, must be abandoned. The argument of Chief Justice Chase wen to show that the Legal-tender Act was un constitutional in all respects, but the majori-ty of the Court confined the decision to contracts made before the passage of the law. While I do not approve of this decision, as I had never doubted that the Tegal-tender Ac piles of rabbish with which the Democratic party were endeavoring to obstruct the vision of the people. And as it was made by the Democratic members of that tribunal which the Democracy hold in such supreme regard they can not complain that it is a Republi-can outrage committed for the benefit of

hereafter overruled, has substantially settled the question of the emission of any more le-

THE NEXT TROUBLE. It is becoming evident that the really important features of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are the insignificant little lines at the end of the first which deions of this article, and the two similar lines at the end of the other which de-

The Auditor's Report of statistics is not it does not retire till it has done a great Ohio just before the war, and the contivialisalways reliable, and those who base upon it many things which it has no right to do. their estimate of the negro vote in this Dis- In the first place, it will pass a specific trict and State will find themselves very election law for all the States to enforce its disgusting features in wide of the mark. Nevertheless we pre- the Fifteenth amendment. In some of the to the number engaged in it and the excur-States which voted against the amendment, such as New York, Kentucky, and California-the two last named, particularlythe popular feeling against negro and Chinese suffrage will be so strong as to lead 176 to a disregard of both the amendment and the law made to enforce it. What is the result? Clearly an armed expedition into the non-complying States, under the command of TERRY or REYNOLDS, and the commencement of a new phase of reconstruction whose ending no one can foresee. In some cases, the State officers of election will either refuse to accept the ballots of negroes and Chinese, or else to serve. The congressional remedy for the first contingency will be the presence of a file of federal bayonets at the voting precinct to enforce the acceptance of the offensive ballots; the remedy in the other will be every State election that is necessary. The judges of election are now State officers, sworn to obey the laws of their respective States. They will therefore have the unpleasant alternative presented them of disobeying either the law of their State or the law of Congress and of incurring a penalty on one side or the other. To avoid this difficulty they will most probably refuse; to meet this contingency Congress will have to go one step farther, and, in addition to its general election law for all the States, assume to appoint, or authorize the President to appoint judges or clerks

of election for every voting precinct in the And even this would not end the trouble, for such cases would be constantly raising; the Republican party would carry the elections in a few counties in Kentucky or California, by the aid of negro or Chinese votes; the seats of the members of the Legislature thus chosen would be contested by the defeated Democratic candidates; and the legislative body before which the trial came being guided and governed by the State law, would decide the colored votes illegal, and award the seats to the Democratic claimants. How Congress would meet that conjecture we do not at present intend to conjecture. Traced to this point the matter is attended with infinite and bewildering troubles; and if the intractable States should continue to evade the enforcing laws passed by Congress, the contest would end, either in the defeat of Congress or the absolute humiliation of the States; and the obtrusion of the federal authority in the minutest affair of

INCREASE OF CURENCY.

Congress on last Monday rested for moment from its reconstruction infamies and gave a brief thought to the necessities of commerce and trade. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Lough-

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee on Banking and Currency are instructed to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill least fifty million dollars.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Obio, inqui Committee on Banking and Currency.

well that it would be.

Mr. GARFIELD hoped the previous question would not be seconded.

Mr. IngEBSOLL hoped that it would be, and that the house would vote directly on the question-whether the country was to question was seconded by a vote of 108 to

The resolution was then adopted-yeas 110, nays 73, as follows:-

-	386	Ye.	as-I10.	
r	Adams,	Dockery.	Lawsence.	Sheldon.
4	Allison,	Dickinson.	Logan,	Sherrod.
-	Armstron	g. Dox,	Loughridge	
-	Asper,	Dyer,	Marshall.	Smith.
	Ayer,	Eldridge.	Maynard.	Smyth,
	Beatty,	Farnswort	h, McCarthey	Stevenson,
	Beck, Benjamin	Ferry,	M'Cormick g. McCrary.	Stoughton,
t	Bennett,	Gibson,	McKenzie.	Strader.
i	Bingham,	Golliaday,	McNeely.	Strickland,
-	Boles,	Hamill,	Moore,	Swann,
-	Booker,	Hamilton,	Moore,	Taffe.
-	Boyd,	Hawkins,	Morgan,	Trimble.
f	Buck,	Hawley,	Mungen,	Tyner,
f	Buckley,	Hay,	Niblack,	Van Horn,
î	Burt,	Heaton,	Orth,	Van Trump,
	Butler,	Hedin.	Packard,	Van Wyck,
	Butler, Cake,	Hoge. Holman,	Packer, Paine,	Voorhees, Welker,
8	Clarke,	lagersoll,	Palmer,	Wells,
r	Cobb.	Jones,	Pomeroy,	Whittemore.
0	Coburn.	Johnson,	Prosser,	Wilkinson,
	Cook,	Jones.	Rice,	Williams.
r	Conger,	Judd.	Rogers,	Wilson.
3	Crebs,	Julian,	Roots,	Wilsen.
8	Cullom,	Kerr,	Schenck,	Witcher,
8	Deweese,	Lash,	Shanks,	Wood,
	Dickey,		ys-78.	
		-		41.0.11
1	Ambier,	Davis	Ketcham	Schofield
- 1	Ames	Dawes Duval	Knapp Laflin	Smith
8	Axtell	Ferriss	Maybam	Starkweather
1	Banks	Fisher	McGrew	Stevens
	Barnum	Fitch	Moore	Strong
t	Beaman	Garfield	Morrell	Tanner
		Getz	Myers	Tillman
- 1	Bird	Gilfillan	O'Neill	l'ownsend
٠	Blair	Haight	Peters	Twiched
-	Brooks	Haideman	Phelps	Upson Ward
	Brooks Buffington	Hale	Platt Poland	Washburn
3	Burchard	Hooper	Randali	Washburn
	Calkin	Hotchkiss	Reading	Wheeler
	Cessna		Reeves	Willard
	Churchill	Kelly,	Sargent.	Winans.
9		Kellogg	Sawyer	Woodward.
:	COX	2.11 32	O Transfer and	13 38 F. 8

On Monday, 21st instant, in the case of the United States vs. Henry C. DEWITT, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that Congress cannot establish police regulations within the States. Applying the principle of the decision to the Civil Rights Bill, and it is clearly unconstitutional. It may be held, however, that power to establish police regulations within the States so far as may be approrights guaranteed by the first clause of the same Amendment.

The editor or the Frankfort Yeoman has the hardihood to publish the subjoined paragraph in relation to the excursion of the assembled wisdom to Louisville and Cincinnati. The editor did not so intend it, but there is something about the paragraph that irresistibly brings back to our mind a ludicrous and mortifying scene at Pike's Opera House, in which an eminent official from Kentucky was not one of the least prominent figures. Of course, no one believes that the vote of any member of the Legislature can be influenced by Louisyille or Cincinnati whisky, or by anything else owned by individuals in either city. The Yeoman says :

erts by being kicked out of Heaven for ments; and recent experience shows that resisting the Central Power.

State at its pleasure, to inforce the amendto these legislative excursions. We remember vividly one made by our Legislature to

ties indulged in were too excessive to receive the countenance of any well balanced mind. It was a spree, and nothing else, magnified in sion upon which the General Assembly embarked yesterday, will, we fear, be but little We hope uot; and if it proves to the contrary, shall be glad to record the fact. It is to be regretted that the inauguration of the Louisville Bridge could not have been post poned until after the Legislature adjourned or at least until the pending Southern Rail-road Bill was disposed of. Then the visit would have been a tribute to the triumph of genius in the completion and execution of great work of skill, to which its magnitude and commercial importance entitle it. regret that this, which is the only object worthy of the consideration of the General As-sembly, should have become so connected with pending legislative business as to make the most meritorious the subordinate consid-The acceptance of the invitations of the Ohio cities, while they could not have been well declined, gives to the whole affair the aspect of a great electioneering scheme on the part of rivals for legislative favor. Our duty as a journalist requires that we should not conceal the fact. We think the affair has taken an unfortunate turn, and the only way the Legislature can redeem itself is the appointment of federal officers to hold by the observance during their absence of the most rigid propriety on the part of every member of that body.

> The editor of the Owingsville Inquirer, evidently a traitor in the Democratic camp. The proof of it is in the following paragraph which we clip from his paper and to which we call the attention of the editor of the Bulletin: We are surprised at an article of the Clark

> County Democrat, of the 10th instant, headed "J. Stoddard Johnson." The Democrat culogizes Colonel Johnson as being a gentleman n every sense, a nephew of Albert Sydney Johnson, the son-in-law of Col. Geo. Johnson, a brave and gallant ex-Confederate him-self, and the Chief of Breckinridge's Staff. &c. While we admit that Colonel Johnson is a gentleman in every sense of the word and all that the Democrat has said about him, still he don't tell us why he should have been elected to as insignificant an office as keeper of the enitentiary. If we understand from the article in question, that he was entitled to the office from the fact that he was an ex-Confederate and Chief of Breckinridge's Staff, then we are compelled to dissent from the views of the Democrat. We Democrats have no such tenet in our confession of faith, and if this was the ground upon which Mr. Johnson made the race we are rejoiced that he was defeated. And the sooner the Democratic party ignores such tests of Democracy, the better it will be for our party both State and national. will never support a man for any office who bases his claims upon the fact that he was an ex-Confederate, and fought four long years' for the lost cause. While we will never make t an objection, we will never make it a merit.

One THEO. S. GREENER has written a letter to Governor STEVENSON requesting his interference in the case of several prisoners confined in the Kentucky State prison for assisting in running off slaves, and who have still ten years to serve. As the offense for which these men have suffered has no longer a legal existence, and no SALT. object save that of mere retributive yengeance can be effected by their longer incarceration, it would seem to present a case really justifying executive clemency. Certainly a pardon in these cases would be more justifiable than those the Governor occasionally issues to abortionists.

THE statement concerning the family of General Sam Houston, given upon authority of the Falls county Pioneer, wherein it is said that Mrs. Houston and her two daughters, ncreasing the currency to the amount at aged respectively fourteen and sixteen, are living in a condition by no means comfortable, is incorrect. Mrs. Houston died of yellow whether if the previous question where fever in the fall of 1867, and, of the four seconded it would not be in the order to daughters, two are married and two are livto move to refer the resolution to the with the oldest married sister at Georgetown the youngest of whom is eighteen. Their Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., remarked | means of being "comfortable" is about one that the gentleman from Ohio knew very hundred thousand dollars, at which the estate was valued when the General died.

The Negro Convention,

The great event, which has been looked for ward to by the darkies hereabouts with interest for some time, took place yesterday, in the question—whether the country was to the assembling of the colored convention at have more money or not. The previous Major Hall. The trains during the day brought the delegates from various parts of the State, and there was quite an increase of

the sable element on the street. The deliberation of the convention which we believe, sat most of the day, and is to continue to day if not longer, were characterized with good order, and several speeches were delivered of considerable oratorical merit. One delegate from Louisville, in the exuberance of his joy at the prospective promulga-tion of the Fifteenth amendment, was peculiarly hifalutin, and expressed himself thusly "The sunlight of Heaven has dawned upon our noble race; it will be hereafter with the whites as with the Indian; they will have to leave this country before the civilizing march of our people, and go to the Western wilds beyond the Mississippi, surrender this glorious republic as a heritage to our race. speech was more in the nature of rhetorical hyperbole than as intended to convey any threat of extermination to the pale faces. Our neighbor of the Commonwealth was made to feel the vanity of human pride in the occurrence of the following incident: During a pause in the speaking, a reverend darkey from Louisville proposed to take sub-scribers for the Cincinnati Gazette, as a paper which had always favored the cause of the negroes, when Henry Samuels, of barbershop-fame in this city, ventured to put in a word for the Commonwealth, which he commended as an excellent paper, of the true faith, and also the oldest paper in the State; all of which he took occasion to say was without the solicitation of the proprietors of the paper, and merely from his friendship for them. The Gazetts drummer was not dis-posed to yield the point to his friend, and demarred to the statement that the Commonwealth was the oldest and most widely cir-culated paper in the State, since he had been in Kentucky thirty years and had never heard

of such a paper before.

A few white Radicals participated in the proceedings, Senator Boyd, of Laurel, having made a speech; but the majority of the party seemed ashamed of open affiliation with those whose votes they are anxious to bargain for. There is a good deal of coquetting on the sly, and there is evidently some attempt to make political capital, as we noted a good many white Radicals from abroad; but they all had some excuse to offer for their presence, and the second clause of the Thirteenth
Amendment confers upon Congress the priety which marked their meeting yesterday, and steer clear of the trickery of the Radical sharpers, who wish to manipulate them in their own interests, their convention priate to secure the negroes in the civil will prove valuable to them; but, if at the outset, they permit themselves to be made mere puppets, to be worked by mere schemers behind the scenes they will live to regret it.—

> MARRIED. SIDWELL-JENKINS-February 22d, 1870, at the residence of S. M. Worthington, by Elder W. T. Sallee, Mr. John T. Sidwell and Mrs. Bettie Jenkins, all of Mason county, Ky.
>
> WALTON-MOSS-On the 18th inst., by Eld.
> J. C. Walden, Mr. John M. Walton, of Germantown, to Miss Carrie H. Moss, near Helena, Mason County, Kentucky. CROSBY—GRATZ—On the 15th just., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. Shipman, Captain Pierce Crosby, U. S. A., to Miss Miriam, daughter of Rep. dvatz. Esq., of Lex-BADGER-BAIRD-At the residence of the bride's fater, in Bethel, Bath county, kentuky on the 17th instant, by the Rev. J. T. Leonard, Mr. David L. Badger to Miss Lizzie Baird, all of Bath GARNER-BARROW-On the 15th instant at the residence of the bride's grandfather, by Rev. D. B. Cooper, Mr. Fielding Garner to Miss Linnie Barrow, all of M stgomers county.
>
> GLOVER-SHROOK-On the 17th inst., at the Methodist Church in Mt. Sterling, by Rev. D. H. Cooper, Mr. J. Matt. Glover to Miss Sallie B. Shrock, all of Montgomery county.

and Sallie Duke, aged thirteen months.

GRUNDY—In Lebauon, Ky., on Wednesday.
23d, inst., Elizabeth C. Grundy, daughter of the
late Doctor R. C. Grundy, in the 32nd year of her
age. Her remains will reach here this evening.
Her furneral will take place from the Presbyterian
church to-morrow, (Sunday) at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Services by Rev. G. M. McCampbell.

McHENRY-At Hartford, Ky., on the 17th inst., f brain fever, Martin D. McHenry, oldest son of lenry D. McHenry, in the 11th year of his age. TAYLOR—February 9th, 1870 near Willowville, Clermont county, Ohio, of consumption, Mercy Jane Taylor, formerly a resident of this city, in the 18th year of her age. Union.

COBRUN—Died in Germantown, Mason county, Saturday morning, Februare, 19th, 1870, in full hope of a giorious immortality beyond the grave, Mrs. E. M., Coburn, wife of Mr. John A. Coburn, in the 5th year of her age.

POWLING—IN Nicholas county Mr. Polymore. POWLING.—In Nicholas county, Ky., February th, 1870, Major John O. Powling, formerly of this

CALAHAN.—Feb. 17, 1870, at the residence of her parents near this city, Miss Julia Calahan, in the 27th year of her age. TABB.—At the residence of W. W. Baldwin, on Monday evening last, Mrs. Lyda Tabb, in the 78th year of her age. DIMMITT.—On the 10th instanc, at the residence of Mr. Chas. Dimmitt, James Marshall, son of the late Dr. A. and Fannie M. Dimmitt, in the 3th year of her age.

So fades the lovely, blooming flower, Frail, smiling solace of an hour; So soon our transieat comforts fly, And pleasure only blooms to die." CINCINNATI MARKET.

[Corrected every other day.] BEESWAX-Prime yellow per1b... BEANS. Choice navy BUTTER BAGGING Kentucky, 21b COTTON Middling. 24 48@42 Rope, per 1b. Extra star car, per lb.... Paraffine per lb..... COFFER Choice Rio, per lb .. CHEES Factory, per lb .. 18@181/ EGGS-Shippers count, per dozen 25/0 26 FISH--Mackerel, No. 1 per bb! FEATHERS, Live seese, prime to choice !b 70@75 Double Dressed Ky., per lb... 12%@13 Tight pressed, per tun...... .. \$15@16 Hous. Medium to beavy averages ... 9 @9.1 MOLASSES. New Orleans, per gallon...... Extra golden ayrup, per gal... RK, Prime city..... HAMS. Sugar cured, canvassed, per 1b. 20@21 Prime city per lb. 16% 14%@14% Kanawha, per bbi. 2 25 SUGARS

VIRGINIA LEAF. Lugs, per pound...... Medium leaf, per lb... Fine leaf, per lb...... Trash, per lb..... ut and Dry Smoking...

Maysville Markets. CORRECTED RESERVOTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & GO. Common to choice per 1b.

SUGAR New Orleans, per lb.... Porto Rico, per lb..... Demarara, per 1b.... Soft refined, per 1b... Hard refined, per 1b MOLASSES ...\$1.00 FLOUR, WHEAT. GRAIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. ESSAYS FOR Young MEN, on Single and Wedded Lifte-the dangers of Celibacy, and the joys of true Marriage,-with sanitary aid for those who are in any way unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sen free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LADIES' SOROSIS CLUB, of New York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right-yea, their duty-to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcome Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the com flexion a most distingue [Sorosias] and marble like appearance (dangerous to men. no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietor of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

IRRITTABLE INVALIDS .- Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, teo in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair as the ease may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to miscenstruc the words and acts of those around him, and his ntercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they peasion much household discemfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal ufferer from a state not far removed from incipient sanity, that these symptoms of mental distur cance be promptly removed. This can only be done bance be promptly removed. This can only be done
by removing their physical cause, a dereagement of
the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera,
the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hestetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary
change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are
of a renovating, regulating, and alterative character and the stimulant which lends activity to their
remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be
extracted from the most wholesome of all cercals,
viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial
restorative for a single week without experiencing
a notable improvement in his general health. Not
only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to
day, but his mind will recover rapidly from his restlessness and irritability, and this happy chenge will
manifest itself in his demeaner to all around him.

from the follies of youth or other curses, young from the fellies of youth or other curses, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by the sure and only known remedies, to be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for circular, Female disorders speedily cured. Medicine by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in thlee days. No charge until cared. All confidential. Beard and nursing furnished. Our. Female Monthly Periedical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price 55. SPECIAL NOTICES

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S. 1101 N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut sts., hiladelphia, Pa. Old-established and only Reliable Paper Pattern, Dress and Cloak Makin

Emporium. Spring Opening of Paper Patterns March 1st, 1870. Mrs. Binder's recent visit to Paris, enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy loods superior to any thing in this country. Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress-makers now ready. DRESSES and CLOAKS made in 24 hours Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Ribbons, Jew elry, Pans and Embroideries. Goffering Machine for Sale. Goods sent by Express to all parts of the

New Advertisments

TOTICE

TO RAILROAD TAX PAYERS. All persons holding receipts by

PURCHASE AND ASSIGNMENT, For taxes paid for the year 1869, on the subscription by Mason county to the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, are requested to present them to the undersigned at the County Court Clerk's Office, that the same may be registered in the names of the holders, and Stock Certificates obtained for the same.

(ieorge W. Sulser, Feb. 23, 1870.

Railroad Commissioner.

COAL.

HANGING ROCK

COAL WORKS, Will fill orders for their Coal, delivered a he lowest market rates, in their own barges containing from one to ten thousand bushels Or will deliver at their landing, in the bar

gos of the purchaser, at seven cents per bushe Address, MEANS, KYLE & Co... Hanging Rock, O. feb2w6m

REMOVAL.

SIMON N. MEYER

es to his trade and the public generally removed his JEWELR Announced this transfer removed his JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT, to the House, on Second Street, adjoining STANTON'S BOOK STORE, where he will be pleased to see all customers, until his NEW HOUSE is ready for occupancy. s. N. MEYER
2d St., Maysville, Ky. feb.17-2mo. TOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., NOR. DIV. }
MAYSVILLE, KY., Feb. 5,1899.
The NINTH CALL of 5 percent, on all private abscription of stock is now due. Please call at the subscription of recommendations office and pay the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treasect6

Planing Mill. NEW FIRM.

E. DIMMITT. D. E. ROBERTS. H. H. COLLINS E. DIMMITT & COMPANY,

[Successors to Chase, Dimmitt & Co.]

RENTUCKY PLANING AND FLOORING MILL

DOORS, SASH and BLIND

FACTORY.

IMMITT & CO.,

MANUFACTUBERS OF ALL KINDS

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, PALINGS, LA

MOULDINGS, Pine and Poplar Lumber. PLANED AND ROUGH.

orner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward, MAYSVILLE, KY.

GOOD DRY, PLANED PLOORING at \$3 50 per Hun july15w atw

Insurance SOUTHERN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF RENTUCKY.

OFFICE-Merchants' Bank Building, Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Accumulated Capital - - \$407,282 86

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Lawrence Smith. J. H. Lindenberger, John B. Smith, W. C. Hite, James B. Wilder, Geo. W. Norton.

MEDICAL BOARD D. W. Yandell, M. D. W. H. Galt, M. D., W. B. Caldwell, M. D., H. C. Hewett, M. D., Lewis Rogers, M. D., E. D. Force, M. D., T. E. PICKETT, Examining Physician, Mays-

General Agent; address, Louisville THROCKMORTON FORMAN, Agent. Maysville, Ky.

Stationaen. HOLIDAY TRADE,

JAMES SMITH desires to call the attention of purchasers to his large and elegant stock of books and fancy station-ery, consisting of TOYS AND JUNENILE BOOKS, ILLUS

TRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS, Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, and Fancy Stationery.

writing desks, tourist cases, secretaries' portfolios, work, hendkerchief and glove boxes, pertemennaies, backgammon boards and games.

The entire stock will be found one of the largest and best eyer offered in this market.

1 JAMES SMITH.

Marble Dorks MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS H. GILMORE,

Second street. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. New Advertisements.

FISH & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN

MENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NA SAU STREET, NEW YORK,

February 15th, 1870. The remarkable success which attended our negoiations of the Loans of the CEXTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-COAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both

in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Morigage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from devernment Bonds, and available to take their

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of suerior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great pube want and rendering a valuable service-both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic erit and substantial character entitle them to the se of Capital and the confidence of investors-we low offer with special confidence and satis action

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

CHESAPELKE AND OHIO BAILROAD COMPANY

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Raiload system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trank Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and

Mississippi Valleys on the other. The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies t into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion : while, in the detelorment of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESADEKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and reu-der it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country

Its superiority as an East and West route, and awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrily, whose connection with that West Virginia, insures an energetic, hanor-

able and successful management. The road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs. of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but ed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Onio river at, or near the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below

Pittsburg. -Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the Chesapenke and Ohio with theen tire Railroad systems of the West and-Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad. will place the CHESKAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILBOAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country :and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the

entire amount of the mortgage. The details of the Loan have been arranged with pecial reference to the wants of all classes of inesters, and combine the various features of conrenience, safety, and protection against loss or The Bonds are in denominations of

\$1000, \$500, and \$100. They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to earer, and may be held in that form : or The Bonds may be registered in the name of the wner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transfer

able on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or The coupons may be detached and cancelled, ther Bonds made a permunent Registered Bond, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the inerest made payable only to the registered owner or

The three classes will be known respectively as: lst. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer." 2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons

attached." 3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Cor respondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired. They have thirty years to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1889. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAY-The interest is payable in MAY and NOVELBER, hat it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additionl investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith. A Sinking Fund of \$100,0000 per annum is provided

for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the road.

The mortgage is for \$15,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redempion of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEARE

AND OHIO. Of the remaining \$13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest. A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded. and so certain hereafter to command a prominer place among the tavorite securities in the market, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully. FISH & HATCH,

P. S.-We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application, we buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow inrest on daily balances.

The Kanawha Packet blew out her cylin-

der head this morning above this city. Gold closed in New York, on Wednesday, at 117% 117%, the lowest figure reached since September 13d, 1862.

On the 23rd Venus turned her dark side towards the Earth and changed from the evening to the morning star.

Appointment.-Col John Mason Brown of Lexington has been appointed by the President visitor at West Point, A most worthy appointment

pi. This must be our apology for issuing too late for the omnibusses. Horse and Jack Bills.-We are prepared to

Resigned.-Rev. Wm. R. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Georgetown, Ky., has resigned his charge to accept a call to a church in Leavenworth, Kansas.

"A man who is liberal in advertising is liberal in trade, and such a man succeeds while his neighbor with just as good goods Greely.

Conferences .- The Lexington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets in Louisville to day. Bishop Thompson will preside. The Kentucky Conference will meet in Maysville, Kentucky, March 2d .-Bishop Thompson will. preside.

Richard Reid, assignee, sold the farm of Mr. Will. L. Sudduth, lying about two miles north of Sharpsburg, Bath county, on the 16th inst., at 110.40 per acre. - The farm contains 315 acres, and Mr.-Ratcliffe was the purchaser. Stock sold at high prices.

the 23d. The Federal office holders have not discharged the duty of properly organizing this important addition to the ranks of the Radical party. They must attend to this | than \$500, and left him in charge of another or look out for squalls.

Indiana Divorces.-The Supreme Court of the United States, through Mr. Justice Swayne, on Monday last, rendered a decision declaring Indiana divorces legal throughout the country. It further asserts that a married woman may acquire a domicile away from her busband whenever it is necessary to the protection of her rights of litiga-

There are in Maysville, according to the report of the city assessor, eighty-six negroes who will be voters under the Fifteenth Amendment. The number really is not probably less than a hundred, and in the two precincts there are many more. Hereafter the negro vote will cut a considerable figure in the municipal elections, for if cast solid upon one set of candidates it would go far towards influencing the result. There are about six hundred and fifty white votes in the city.

No vote was had on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Bill on Thursday as had been expected, but it was probably reached on Friday. Judge Phister made a speech against granting the charter, which we will place before our readers if it shall be published and is not too long. The people of this county seem divided on the question, some of them favoring and others opposing the measure. Among the latter a number of Radicals support it.

Stabbing. - Some weeks ago one Sam. Jones was properly fined for breaking into the apartment of two young females, with evident licentious purposes. Of course Governor Stevenson pardoned him when application sign it. Encouraged by this Jones created a | ple. disturbance at a ball at the Neptune Hall on Tuesday night, and when one of the managers, Wm. Case, attempted to eject him, Jones drew a knife and stabbed Case dangerbeen arrested at last accounts.

Police Report .- On the 11th inst., Martha Hord, colored, was arrested on a charge of and ends on the 15th of April: grand larceny, in stealing spoons and money from James Washington colored. She was committed to jail in default of \$100 bail.

On the 12th John Starks, colored, was ar- | Lent. rested for fighting and was fined \$5 and costs.

On the 14th Richard Burns, colored, was fined \$10 and costs for a breach of the peace committed in knocking down Frank Ramsey,

a white man. On the 24th Eli Frame was fined \$3 and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

We are indebted to Colonel L. B. Goggin for the following:

Sale of George Umstalld's property Washington, Ky., Feb. 23rd 1870.

Farming implements sold well. 1 two horse wagon .. .\$120 00 1 Brown mare .. I two-year old filly. I two-year old bay colt. 75 00 'h milk cow ... emall white heifer Il resper and mower ... Bold for other parties : I roan mare ... 170 00 1 brown mare 135 00 I bay borse I two-year old roan colt. 160 00 I small sorrel mare .. 67 00 I dry cow

3 small calves. 37 00 The Lady's Friend, For March .- A beauti ful steel engraving of Windsor Castle, the rest idence of Queen Victoria, is the opening em bellishment of the March number of this "Queen of the monthlies." Then we have the large plate of Colored Pashions, giving the latest styles from Paris. This is followed by a charming spring scene. "The Swallow's Nest." The music for this number is "The Bedford Springs' Polka." Among the numerons woodcuts illustrating the latest styles for Jackets, Suits, &c., the ladies will find a riding-dress of the newest fashion. The literary matter is unusually varied and attractive. Mrs. Moulton continues her exquisite story, "Did He Forget Her?" and Elizabeth Prescott "The Cascannon's Aunt:" Mrs. Ames contributes "The Prescription," and A. M. Dana "A Bunch of Clover;" and the remaining stories and poems have an attractive look. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, \$6. Five copies (and one gratis) "The Lady's Friend" and "The Satur-

Accident,-An accident occurred in this office by which our form was knocked into from the shore. About twenty five persons Low, William H. Aspinwall, David Stewart, on the Columbian on Monday.

Court of Appeals.-The following decision print horse and jack bills on short notice and of the Court of Appeals will be found to be of in good style. Let those desiring such work general interest, viz:

Slander-Invendo Cannot Enlarge Legal Effect of Utterances. Piner. From Ohio-

Robertson, Judge. This action of slander charges the false and malicious utterance of the following words by Brown against Piner. "He shear-ed two of Zack Austin's sheep," meaning to charge that plantiff had stolen the wool from two of Zack Austin's sheep: "Jesse Piner fails and drops out of market."—Horace Greely.

Sheared Zack Austin's sheep and kept the wool," thereby meaning to charge plaintiff with the crime of larceny, all of which was

Held—Neither of these charges imports, per se, a criminal act. The inuendo cannot change or enlarge the legal effects of the utterances as alone properly interpreted and understood; and, therefore, the words themselves, not necessarily importing actionable slander, the circuit court erred in instructing the jury to find for the plaintiff in the action if they believed that the charge, as recited in ition, had been proved.

Small Scoundrelism .- A few days ago, John Brosee, the agent of White & Hunt, of this city, visited Ashland for the purpose of selling the cigars of his firm by sample. While en-Mason county sent no delegates to the col- gaged in this lawful and legitimate transacored convention which met at Frankfort on tion he was summarily placed under arrest by one Owen Byrne, the marshal of that town. This functionary told Mr. Brosee that the fine would not be less than \$50 nor more man. Returning in a few minutes he informed Brosee that the magistrate would be lenient with him, and would let him off with the costs. Brosee asked what they would be, and Byrne told him that his fee would be \$1. Brosee told him if that was all he was after he might have it, and paid him the money, taking the following receipt for it and then left the place rejoicing, viz:

ASHLAND, Feb. 22, 1870. Received of John Brosee \$1, for cost of arest for selling by sample without license. OWEN BYRNE, Marshal.

Now we should like to know if any magisrate really consented to this extortion, and f so what is his name? What magistrate is t that authorizes the arrest of Kentuckians for selling by sample within the State? Who is it that imposes costs upon a victim of an illegal arrest without a confession of judgment in court or a trial? The citizens of Askland owe it to themselves promptly to lismiss from office the marshal who thus levies black mail upon travellers.

The Big Sandy Heratd has the following on the coming congressional race:

The Owingsville Inquirer recommends that on John D. Young declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress, as it was understood in the last Convention that Mr. Young should, in justice to himself, be permitted to run the next race; that is, after the Hon. John M Rice had served his term. We are very confident that if Mr. Rice fails to retain the seat ardent Democrats denounce the position of to which he has been elected, the Democracy Judge Phister on the subject, while some of this county will not be in favor of a "school boy argument" to run him again. If, by false swearing and bogus testimony, Zeigler is suc cessful in ousting Mr. Rice, then, we are quite sure, we have men in the party whose allegiance to the government, in a stritcly sense, is without reproach, and whose fidelity to the Democratic party stands A No. 1, and that is the kind of man the party will have. When the "tide changes' was made, though Jones' own attorney will the opportunity be offered to "right" thought the case so bad that he refused to wrongs, and pay what we owe to "princi

But suffice-Mr Rice is not " ousted." and when he is it will be time enough to discuss the matter.

Regulations for Lent .- The following are ously in the side. Jones fled and had not the rules for the observance of Lent, promulgated by the Catholic Telegraph, and applicable to this diocese. The fast commences this year on the first Wednesday in March,

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of

2. They are to make only one meal a day excepting Sunday.

3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until ahout noon. 4. At that meal, if on any day, permission

should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish shall not be used at the same

time 5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening: no gen eral rule as to the quantity of food permit ted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of most regular Christians is. never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary

6. The quantity of food allowed at a col lation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, eggs, cheese, milk, all kinds of fruits, salads, vege-

tables, and cod fish. 7. General usage has made it lawful to take n the morning some kind of warm liquid as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate and a crack-

8. Necessity and custom have authorized priation of the Pacific road was made. the use of lard instead of butter in preparing

fish, vegetables, etc. 9. The following persons are exempted himself. If Schenck makes sale of himself from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age; the sick; nursing women; those who are oblige to do hard labor; all who, through weakness, can- detship? not fast without prejudice to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of fresh meat the rings control all congressional legislation will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and of a private chrracter. The extent of official 10. By dispensation, the use of fresh meat once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

11. Persons dispensed from the obligation f fasting on account of tender or advanced age, sixty years, or hard labor, are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal on days on which its use is granted by the dispensation. Those dispensed from the fast for other cause, as well as those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat at only one meal

We recommend that on Good Friday the faithful abstain from the use of milk, butter | life

An Important Railroad Line. - An important step towards reviving the material prosday Evening Post" (and one engraving), perty of Virginia and West Virginia, whereperty of Virginia and West Virginia, where-by their great natural advantages of soil, eli-the United States.

Terrible Disaster. - The Emma No. 3, from mate, and mineral deposits will be made New Orleans for Cincinnati, struck a snag in available for a greater and more active inthe chute at Island 35, in the Mississippi dustry, has just been taken by several prom River, on Saturday morning, and immedia- inent New York capitalists in identifying tely commenced sinking, all efforts to back | themselves with the great railroad line which her off from the snag proving unavailing, extends between Richmond and the Ohio Captain Marratta placed the ladies, and a River, now known as the Chesapeake and number of passengers, in the yawl, which Ohio Railroad. This line includes the old which was put in charge of his brother, Wal- Virginia Central, and the Covington and er Maratta, but before they could push off Ohio roads, both of which received from the the boat careened, and upsetting the stoves in State prior to the war a large amount of aid the cabin the vessel was soon in flames. The |-in the aggregate more than \$5,300,000. frightened passengers and crew, despite the This expenditure the State now surrenders efforts of the officers, rushed to the yawl, to the new Corporation on very favorable which was swamped, and all who were in it terms. The road is in operation from Rich perished. Through the exertions of the Cap- mond to the famous White Sulphur Springs tain and his officers, many of the remaining of West Virginia, 227 miles, and it is believpassengers and crew were enabled to reach ed can be completed to the Ohio (200 miles) the shore, on hastily constructed floats, the by the close of 1871. Among the promoters Captain and a number of others remaining of the enterprise are Messrs. C. P. Huntingon the burning boat till taken off by skiffs ton, of the Central Pacific Railroad, A. A. perished. The survivors came up to Cairo and others, of New York city; Messrs. Wickham, Anderson, Echols. and Parsons of Virginia; with Messrs. Fisk & Hatch as the Financial Agents of the Company. These names are a sufficient guarantee of the vigor Trumbo temporary secretary. and fidelity with which the great work will be carried through. The completion of this line to the Ohio

River brings it within a short distance of the important railroad centers of Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati and Louisville, from which tributary lines are projected and building, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will establish a Through Line from the seaboard to the great West. Besides being the shortest line from tide-water to Western cities, it will have the great advantage of grades much lighter than any of the more northerly lines. It passes through the great coal fields of the Kanawha, and will have cheap and abundant fuel. The celebrated iron ores of Virginia are situated on the central portion of the route, the active iron furnaces of Southern Ohio at its western terminus: and between the two are these inexhaustible veins of "splint" coal, so necessary

for iron manufacture. This line will furnish the necessary outlet for the fertile tract of country between the Cumberland and Kanawha, and will draw over it the wheat of Minnesota, the cotton of gether with the cattle, wheat, and tobacco of the intermediate region, as it unites 16,000 of railroad in the West, to the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, by the shortest and most economical line to be found. The coal and iron traffic of the road alone will be enor-

The Chesapeake and Ohio is already a profitable enterprise from its local business merely; when completed to the Ohio, it must become one of the most successful roads in the country. The enterprise is in efficient and honorable hands, the debt upon the road is inconsiderable, and the prospect of remunerative traffic very flattering.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesa-The First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesa-peake and Ohio R. R. Co., offered for sale by to his slave days and feelings, and was not Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the well-known New York Bankers, will at once attract the attention and command the confidence of capitalsts as a very superior investment.

The loans heretofore recommended and negotiated by this house-now recognized as among the standard and favorite securities slaves, either. [Cheers.] Don't go back to the markets of both this country and Eu the past; you will not make friends by it. rope-bear testimony to the discernment and judgment exercised by them in the selection and approval of loans.

nishes us the following list of prices obtained at the sale of Lewis Martin's property near Minerva, in this county, on the 25th of Feb

ruary, 1870:		
Two year old colt, filly	\$147	00
17 17 11 11 11	. 90	00
Black borse	. 75	00
Small colt		(10)
Bay colt, 4 years old	. 160	00
Bay mare	. 90	00
Gray mare	. 80	00
Cow	. 50	00
Old cow	. 38	25
Cow and calf	. 82	50
Nine small hogs		00
Ten small hogs		00
Three hogs		00
Plow with attachment		50
One mower	101	00
	-	-
Farming implements sold well.		

Sale of Appointments. [From the Chicaco Times.]

The sale of cadetships by carpet-baggers in Congress, and the appointments by Grant of nen by whom he has been paid money, are so clearly alike in character that it is not singular that republican newspapers should now begin the work of apologizing for the

sale of appointments.

When General Slocum first introduced his resolution in the House at Washington in-quiring into the sale of cadetships, he said, n substance, that it was such disreputable practices that made the name of politicians stench in the nostrils of honest men. He did not suppose that a politician must necessarily be a scurvy and venal rogue. The ase agreed with him, and so did the repubcan press of the country. Maledictions were heaped upon the impecunious and miserly congressmen who sought to fill their pockets by a sale of the appointing power.

This was all right, but when the Times de manded that Grant should be punished for trafficking in appointments, the republican press came to the conclusion that the sale of cadetships was not more dishonorable criminal than many other acts which Congressmen have become accustomed to perform and which are not made special subjects of censure, because corrupt customs of late years, in this country, form a sort of apology for official prostitution in legislators. This sort of defence is now made for creatures

who have sold cadetships. Of course, it is not more disreputable, and so far as the public interests are concerned, it is not criminal, for a congressman to make sale of himself upon a bill of a national character, and affecting all the people of the country. It is reported that when Thaddeus Stevens died he had a hundred thousand dollars in Pacific railroad bonds, which fact did not appear in the statement of the assets of his estate made by his executors. We have never seen a denial of the report? What is the inference? He was chairman of the committee on ways and means when the appro-

Schenck is now chairman of the committee on ways and means. Butler says that Schenck has employed his position to enrich on a tax or tariff bill, is he not guilty of an act of as great dishonor as the creature spawned by the reconstruction infamy, and ubbed a Congressman, is in peddling a ca-

Ring legislation in Congress is now expected upon all bills of general interest, and prostitution in the national legislature is evi dent from the fact that every man in the country knows what ring legislation means. Never in the history of this country, until the party of "moral ideas" came into the posseslead to a supposition that Congress was in the possession of cliques and rings.

Now this debauchment of the national leg-slature is presented as a plea of extenua-ion for men convicted of having sold apents. They are to be exonerated cause they live in an atmosphere fatal to hon-or and independent manhood, except with men of such noble purposes that they are not affected by contact with vice in publi

The apology appears in behalf of the car pet-baggers who have sold cadetships, but is intended to shield the President. He is deserving of more severe censure than the car-pet-baggers because he has carried his traffic

Colored Republican Convention of Kentucky.

NEARLY THE WHOLE STATE REPRESENTED.

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The great assembling of the colored people of Kentucky, through their chosen representatives, took place Wednesday morning, nearly one hundred counties being represented. We give the proceedings entire of this significant gathering during its two days

The convention went into session at eleven o'clock. Henry Maars, of Frankfort, being appointed temparary chairman, and H.

Elder Young, of Louisville, offered up a prayer for divine countenance upon the proceedings.

A motion prevailed to appoint a committee on credentials, the chairman appointing the Committee on Credentials .- Wm. H Gibson

. D. Mumford, G. H. Griffiths, E. E. Hansbrough, of Louisville; E. P. Maars. M. C. Johnson, of Frankfort; M. W. Taylor, of Owensboro; J. W. French, of Montgomery, Rev. Geo. W Dupse, of Paducah, was called upon to address the convention while the committee on credentials were in consulta-His speech was full of advice of a good character to the colored people. He thought that the eyes of the world were upon Major Hall to-day. Two parties would be disappointed by the action of this convention if we did not properly qualify themselves, and with Divine help make ourselves worthy of the great boon of citizenship. We wish to make friends, not enemies. In the words of the great loyal chieftain, "let us so act that we may have peace; let there be no appeal to prejudice or passion. Let us strive to make our course upward and onward, and win for ourselves honor in the land we may have to live in-I should say in the land we will live in. [Applause] He denied the as-sertion that the colored man desired social Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, to- equality with the white man. He felt that he was dumbfounded and out of place when surrounded by white people, and no negroes present. We want only our rights before the miles of inland navigation and 20,000 miles law, and simple justice. We don't ask for social equality; we want our legal and po-litical rights. We are all made of the same blood and bone, and are equal before the Lord. He had paid the same railroad fare to Louisville from Illinois as the white man, and wasn't that equality? When he got to Jeffersonville the white men was put inside the omnibus and he was put on top. Wasn't that

equality? [Laughter.] He wanted to inform the white man that all that he wanted was equal rights before the law when the paid taxes, and an equal right to our share of the benefts. What have we received from the school-tax. [Cheers and answers of "nothing."] He thought we were entitled to the benefits of the pauper tax, having paid our proportion thereto, bu surprised that the black man had a thirst for office, when he had been so intimate with the white man, who had displayed the same desire He wanted our action to be credit able to the great party that through God, had brought liberty and equality to the black man. And we don't want to make those who were our masters ashamed of those who were their Be liberal in yours speeches and resolutions Let the past be forgotten, and start in the new path of liberty and citizenship opened up. It depends upon us whether we are to be worthy of the kindness and respect which Sale.—Col. L. B. Goggin, auctioneer, fur. comes to us from our friends. He was as ishes us the following list of prices obtained good a Democrat as there lived. When asked to define it, he said his Democracy that which knew no former condition of situation or color, and when he fulfilled a contract he wanted the same pay as any other man would get. That was the kind of Democrat he was. [Laughter and cheers.] Let us cultivate friendly feelings, and if any man is our enemy let the cause of that enmity be in his own breast. We must give no offense to any man, and if any one desire to be our enemy, it will be because he wants to be! plause.] Be respectful and manly, and do

right. In so doing you will force your opponents to respect you. [Applause.] Elder Young of Louisville was then loudly called for, and coming forward, remarked that he was no speaker; the element we are now moving in is so new that he would have to breathe awhile before he could say any thing to the point He referred to the past and the divine means by which the great light of freedom had shone upon him. He thanked God that it was as well as it was with us to-day. He blamed no party or men for the past; Providence, which oversees all had brought about what we enjoy to day. At first our beloved chieftain who signed our declaration of freedon did not intend for us to have what we have to-day; the Republi can party did not intend it once; the rebe chieftains did not intend it, and the Democratic party certainly did not intend Black men will be like white men-some will be radical and some conservative He interspersed his remarks with anecdotes of amusing character, which were received by the audience with great pleasure. He though that the inference drawn from our demand for equal rights that we should have social equality was folly; it was not philosophical. He demonstrated the impossibility of such results-social equality would regulate itself. We had it among ourselves, from the man as lack as myself to the man as white as any-[Cheers.] The white negroes in o body! circle showed that some one in Kentucky had been practical amalgamationists, but there was none of it in his veins. [Cheers and laughter.] Elder Young concluded his remarks with a reference to the time they should all be allowed to vote.

The delegates then loudly call for Rev. T. F. Boaz, of Frankfort, a young mulatto, who with a deep impressive voice and earnest manner addressed the convention. He referred in an eloquent manner to the days sorrew through which the colored people had passed, and the new life of political liberty open ed before them. He reverted to the battles of freedom fought in American history, and thought we were entering upon the ment of the greatest victory ever achieved We may forget our wrongs, our long We have injuries, our years of oppression and outrag What is es, but they were recorded in heaven. We will forget the laws made against the black man's advancement in the past, but will strive to do our whole duty in the future. He ferred in an eloquent manner to the services of the black man in the late war, and called upon the nation to pay the debt due the black man by giving him equal rights. The blood and tears shed can never be paid for-heaven would only cancel it! but the nation could give us the right to pursue our course of happiness under equal advantages with the white man. As the American people need the black man's labor in the past, so in the future would they need his ballot. He be lieved the black man entitled to all the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed white American citizen. (Loud Some of the black people were undecided what side to take when they had the right to vote. Use it with unanimity, dignity and justice to yourselves. He referred to the sion of the government, was there such sub-ection of public to individual interests, as indorse it or want it. He only wanted civil equality. It was said that means of intimi lation were threatened to be used by white people to prevent them from voting as they pleased. He wanted them to understand pleased. He wanted them to understand that the black man's ballot was worth more than the white man's greenback. further remarks the speaker concluded.
COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The committee on credentials then reported the credentials of the following parties from the various counties as correct:
Jeff raon county—W. H. Gibson, R. B.
Jones A. J. Bibb, Peter Loomis, M. Henderson, J. H. Meriwether, W. H. Lawson, Jessie Davies, J. Young J. B. Stansberry.

Daviess county—G. H. Griffith, Edw. Clay-

Breckinridge county-M. W. Taylor.

Christian county-C. Smith, L. Newton, J. J. McCey, R. McNeal.

Hancock county-Eli Mason Lincoln county-Buckner, Green Fish, W. Gill, W. Ackley. Nicholas county-H Livers, F. Abraham Willians, J. Beaks. Owen county-Lewis Tucker,

Hickman county--Philip John Woodford county—Philip Johnson.
Woodford county—L Redd, T. C. Burbridge, J. Campbell, D. Tucker, S. Waters.
Scott county—Sames Bailey, T. Munroe,
G. Blackburn, Sumuel Dorsey. W. D. Biack-Mercer county-J. W. Logan, L. W. Dupee, Thomas P. Moore, J. M. Harris.

Franklin county—Henry Samuels, Henry Marrs, M. C Johnson, B. J. Crampton. Trigg county—Henry Young.
Bourbon ccunty—William H. Nicholas,
Simon Wethers, Jos. H. Henson. Barren county—James Wilson Larue county—J. H. Larue.

Rockcastle county-A. J. Joplin, M. Graham, Robert Newcomb. Lewis councy—Sandford Berly. Mason county-John W. Story, Jared John-

ogan county-William Myers. Webster county-Thomas Shackelfoot.

ohn Price. Jesamine county—Rev. N. Walker. Todd county—J. W. Bell. Pendleton county—Rev. M. Walker, G.

Ohio country-D. F. Root, John R. Adams, Willian Paten. Hart county-T. J. Jenkins, D. Wilson. Henderson county-James Horsley, G.

Grahans. Hardin county-R. Clogett, D. W. Dabner. Harrison county-C. Wall, J. Johnson, S. Stranss.

Elder Young, of Louisville, Rev. Mr. Du-pee, of Paducah; and Rev. Mr. Samuels, of Frankfort, addressed the audience, recommending the support of the colored people to be given to the Louisville Daily Commerpeople cial, the organ of the Republican party, and the advocate of equal rights to the black man and its general interest. A copy of the morning's Commercial was

placed in the hands of every delegate. The Lexington Statesman and Frankfort Commonwealth were also recommended for their support of Republican principles. After the committee on credentials had concluded their report, on motion the convention adjourned until half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The convention was calld to order about tives and Senators being present. The chair-man called the convention to order, and invit-

address the convention. The Senator made his way to the stand and ote on the amendment in the Kentucky which have not been garnted you in Kentucky. There is not a statute in Kentucky which protects the chastity of your wives and daughters. I ask you to petition the Legislature to pass such laws. I ask you to petition the Legislature to redress your grievances, and ask it earnestly and respectfully. them that you are worthy of the great boon of freedom which has been vouchsafed you Res by the greatest party that was ever organiz-ed—the Republican party. Show the Den-attempt, from any source, to influence our cratic party, who are prejudiced against ou, that you are worthy to be called freemen. feach your enemies to respect you-teach the world to respect you, and this you will do by showing yourself able and conpetent to fill the high duties of your citizenship. Col. Boyd, after some further remarks, which received with great enthusiasm, and thanking the members for their attention,

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The chairman then announced the followng names as comprising the committee on ermanent organization: Edward C. Brook, Daviess county; M. W. Taylor, Breckinridge James Horsley, Henderson; W. Shackleford. Webster; John Brook, Shelby; Thomas Monroe, Scott; George Cary, Clark; John B. Stans-berry, Louisville, E. E. Hansbrough, Owen; G. Lewis, Jessamine; Rev. J. Johnson, Harrison; J. B. Crampton, Franklin; J. W. Bell. Todd; T. J. Jenkins, Hart; Jerry Johnson,

Rev. Daniel Tucker, from Woodford coun ty, was loudly called for, while the committee were in consultation, and addressed convention, going over the same ground folowed by the previous speakers.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisville, being called up-on, instead of a speech gave them a song which he had composed on the 15th amend ment.

Rev. Straford Strauss, of Cynthiana, fol lowed. The committee on permanent organization eported the following names for the various offices respectively:

PERMANENT OFFICERS President-Elder H. J. Young, Louisville. Vice Presidents—G. W. Dupee, McCracken, James Pailey, Scott; M. C. Johnson, Franklin Secretary-Wm. H. Lawson,

Assistant Secretaries -- G. H. Griffith. Geo. Treasurer-B. J. Crampton, Franklin Sergeant-at-Arms-Jno. Burns, D. Baker and Albert P. Cox.

Elder Young on taking the chair made a rief speech, in which he set forth the objects of the convention, but owing to the lateness f the hour, refused to speak longer. A motion prevailed that H. H. Trumbo, T. F. Boaz and G. W. Buins be elected honorary

members of the convention. BUSINESS COMMITTEE A motion prevailed to appoint fifteen members to act as a committee on business, the chair naming the same. The committee consisted of the following members: W. H. Gibson, C. P. Maars, Wm. H. Russell, M. C. Johnson, Q. B. Jones, T. Monroe, Mr. Pope, S. Stearns, D. Tucker, M. J. Harris, M. Cheatham, W. H. Nichols, J. Adams, E. E. Hamsburgh, J. H Meriwether. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The committee on finance were appointed by the chair, and consisted of the following members: Henry Samuels, M J. Johnson, H. Maars, Adam Withers, J. W. Story, H. H. NAME OF CONVENTION AND HOURS OF MEETING A resolution prevailed that this convention be known as the First Republican Conven-

ion of Colored Citizens of the State of Kentucky. That the convention meet at 9, and adjourn at 12; meet at 2 and adjourn at 5; meet at 7, and adjourn at pleasure. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION. The following five members were appointed to act as a committee on education : M. J.

Davis, A. Jiliball, J. P. Stanberry, A. M. Taylor, C. Smith. The secretary then aunounced the receipt of letters from prominent men, the reading of which was deferred until to-morrow. After some considerable discussion, an adjourn-

ment was made until evening.

EVENING SESSION. A large number of white people, including members of the Legislature, were in attenaance at the evening session, and the hall was crowded to its utmost. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Dupee. HONORARY MEMBERS.

Isaiah Mitchell, secretary of the Educaional Board of the State; Rev. R. Lee and M. Shoals, of Scott county; H. King, of Fayette county; J. T. Page and Petter Smith, of Jefferson county; Wm. Turpin, of Woodford county, and Colonel Hodges, of the Commonwealth, were elected honorary members of the convention A desire to hear the speakers selected for

the evening was manifested, and an invita-tion extended for all such to come forward. None responding, the business committee re ported the resolutions in their hands, which were received by the convention and adopt ed by section, different members of the co vention making remarks thereon.

PREAMBLE AND RESQUITIONS. WHEREAS, We believe in a Supreme Being,

WERREAS, We believe in a Supreme Being, at whose feet all men must humbly bow; e and we believe that He has guided us by His providential care while passing through the deep sea of blood and wars for more than two hundred and fifty years. We affirm that it has been declared by the early exponents of this Government that all men were born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights. And, whereas, those rights have been denied us for over eighty years by

truths and rights, have so long been denied us by the many, have been long urged in our behalf by the old anti-slavery party, which labored faithfully for their final application to all, irrespective of caste, color or previous condition of servitude. And whereas, these great principles, so long battled for in the political arena of the nation, have been won and established by the Republican party and the capstone placed there-on in the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and we stand to day clothed in the full panoply of American

tizenship. Resolved, 1. Recognizing the changed cor dition of public affairs by which we have been invested with the rights of citizenship, and appreciating our new political relations and responsibilities thereby imposed, we first as-cribe all praise to Him from whom all blessngs flow, and next we declare our gratitude to the statesman, warriors and parriots who have upheld the Federal Government, and made it indeed republican in form, guaranteeing to us and our posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, 2. That we avow our adherence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, and that since the nation has purged itself of the sin of slavery, and extended equal protection to all without reference to race or color or previous condition, we pledge to its maintenance "our liv s, our fortunes, and our sacred honors,' and politically we will affiliate with the Republican party of prog-ress and civilization, which has been the intrument in the hands of Providence for the attainment by us of the blessings and privieges we enjoy.

Resolved. 3 That we regard the passage

and ratification, by the requisite number of as simply an act of justice to a people long and unjustly deprived of civil and political Republican party which brought about this result, so long as they are characterized by from the the same liberal spirit and enlightened legislation which we have witnessed in the past.

Resolved, 4. That we heartily endorse the administration of President U. S. Grant, and look to Congress to secure to us by appropri-ate legislation, our natural and legal rights, which are denied to us by the do minant party

Resolved. That as attentive observers of vents, we have seen and properly appreciate the proscriptive spirit manifested toward our race by the "so called" Democratic party of three o'clock, a large number of Representathis State in denying us access to courts of law; in excluding us from any part in the common school fund derived in part from common school fund derived in part from taxes collected from us; in imposing upon each of us an unjust and oppressive poll-tax to overcome. A mass of prejudices in the ed Col. Boyd, Senator from the 28th district, to taxes collected from us; in imposing upon of two dollars more than upon a white person; proceeded to make remarks relative to the objects of the convention. He refered to the passage of the 15th amendment; refered to the us as unfit to enter the witness-box and seek Legislature. He welcomed them not as va-gabonds and intruders, but as citizens of the Legislative Hall for our State Convention, gabonds and intruders, but as citizens of the State of Kentucky assembled at the Capitol. In consequence of prejudices there are rights | which partisan spleen can suggest, and we declare our purpose to properly remember this treatment at the ballot box and to exe cise our rights of suffrage in vindication of ourselves, and to co-operate with those wno have been our friends and who have stood by us in the hour of our adversity, and who Show lifted us from bondage to the dignity of free-

Resolved 6. That we will treat with score attempt, from any source, to influence our votes by threats of refusal to employ us as aborers and receive us as tenants, or by bri bery or venality: and we do not regard any colored man who could be so influenced as worthy of our respect or friendship or asso-

Resolved, 7. That we cordially and heartily indorse and approve the course of the Louis-ville Commercial, the New Era, Lexington Statesman, Frankfort Commonwealth and all other papers which advocate our cause, and will endeavor by all honorable means to increase their circulation, and thereby giving strength and vigor to the spread of sound Re

publican principles.

Speeches were made on the above resolutions, all displaying the most devoted attach-ment to the Republican party and its principles, and displaying a vivid recollection of the reat boon conferred on the colored man by the Republicans. The most complete harmony of opinion prevailed, and the speeches were heartly applauded.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. MORNING SESSION. The convention opened at 9 o'clock, Thurs-

lay morning, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Stans erry of Louisville. HONORARY MEMBERS. The following honorary members were elected: Andrew Jackson, Jason Grant, Woodford county; Thos. Lee, Franklin Co.; Harris Lyman, Nicholas county; Edmund

Thomas, Larue county. The minutes of the previous session were then read, and with some few corrections,

adopted. The business committee then submitted the ollowing resolutios, which were debated and dopted unanimously, respectively.

Whereas, The subject of emigration, and the introduction of Chinese laborers, who have been considered and urged by the ruling element and capitalists of the State, for the purpose of supplanting us, as a laboring class, and placing us in a false light be-ore the world as unworthy of our freedom;

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to ar people industry, economy and a faithful servance of all contracts when correctly and strictly made, and not materially inju ious to themselves and families. Resolved, That we look with distrust upon

Il parties who would thus supplant us, when our labor and that of our ancestors have made hem rich and opulent. Resolved, That we owe no ill-will to the Chinese or any foreigner, but we do sincerely sympathize with the oppressed of every

Resolved. That as free American citizens, strictly identified with the laboring classes of the State, we are willing to work for al classes at the current prices in common with other laborers without reference to the politcal opinions of either party.

Resolved, That we send greetings to the Republican convention assembled at Indian-apolis, Ind., Feb 22d, for having acknowledged manhood suffrage, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, and also confer ring the honor up in one of our own race by appointing him vice-president of their convention, viz: Rev. W. T. Malone. Resolved, That this convention recom-

mends that the colored citizens of each county in this State form themselves into clubs, for political purposes, in order that our people may be instructed in the political issues of Resolved, That this convention recommend grand celebration by our people throughout

this State, in every town and city, when the proclamation shall have been proclaimed by the Secretary of State. The following resolutions were submitted by different members of the convention, and were heartily indorsed and adopted. H. H.

red the following: Reso'ved, That we heartily indorse and give our aid to the glorious old paper that has for years been in defence of the colored man, the national anti-slavery Standard, edited by the Republican orator, Wendell Philips.

Q. B. Jones, of Louisville, submitted the

following: Whereas, Our people are deficient in rela-ion to the proper knowledge of the political opics of the day.

Resolved, That the business committee be astructed to prepare an address to our peo-

ple of this State.

Rev. J. B. Stansberry offered the following Resolved. That we tender a vote of thanks the officers of the Louisville and Lexingto railroad for passing the delegates over their road to this convention for half fare. same to be presented in writing to them.

Rev. G. W. Dupee offered the following: Whereas, The Civil Rights Bill is considered unconstitutional by the civil courts of Kentucky, and the right to testify in the civcourts of the State is denied to us; and Whereas, The colored people of the State Kentucky have but three places where jus tice is meted out to them, and it is paten that the Federal court is constituted, canno attend to half the cases presented; therefore

the politicians, jurists, and also the clergy of the nation. And, whereas, these great to grant additional Federal courts until we denied can testify in all the courts withoutlet or

A Gillbal offered the following:

Reso ved, That a State Central Committee appointed, to hold its meetings in Louislle, to consist of two, to be appointed by the president of this Convention. for the State t large, and one from each cougressional

This resolution was afterward amended and bassed, and the committee appointed in the The following letter from Mr. J. P. Baugh,

was then read to the cenvention by the secre-Mr. Henry Marrs-Dear Sir :- The House of Representatives has just repealed the act imposing an additional tax of two dollars on but it will fail to yours, respectfully,

Yours, respectfully,

J. F. Baugh lored men, but it will fail to pas the Sen

This communication was received, and a otion prevailed that the thanks of this conention be tendered to the House for their acon, and that the prayers of the convention e offered up for the Senate for their refusal o repeal the unjust law. The motion pre-

ailed with the best humor.

The committee appointed to draft an ad ress to the convention here submitted the llowing, which was received with every deminstration of pleasure.

DDRESS TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF KEN-TUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We, your representa-ives assembled in State Convention, having completed the business which you have dele-gated to us, respectfully ask, at the close of our labors, to address you earnestly in referand ratification, by the requisite number of ence to the condition which we now occupy States, of the fourteenth and fifteenth amending this, the State of our nativity. The duties ments to the Constitution of the United States and responsibilities incumbent upon us, from our new status in politics demand an address of us, therafore we earnestly pray that it may and unjustly deprived of civil and political of us, therefore we earnessly pray that it may be received with that due consideration that of the principles, measures, and policy of the Republican party which brought about this dress you under far different circumstances. se on former occasions. Our citizenship has been acknowledged, and the ballot accorded to all of our race by three fourths of the Legislatures of the States in the United

tates of America. We ask that you will join in prayer and adoration to the great Creator, who, through the ordering of His Providence, has brought about this great event. Millions of hearts beat in unison with ours throughout this road domain. Emancipation complete, and ranchise a fixed tact! Then lei us gird oa the armor of freedom and march along to that goal of happiness that is the boast and pride

f the Anglo-Saxon race. hearts of those whose training has grown up with the growth of the nation. Let us not be discouraged, but firmly and earnestty trust the same God who has conferred so many blessings upon us in the past. He will be equally mindful of us in the future. The nant party in our State are unwilling to accord to us those rights which are so dear to men; but may we not hope, with the ratfication of the Fifteenth Amendment, that ey will "accept the situation," and acor, and so dearly won by the friends of our

Shall we, the colored men of Kentucky, ask less at their hands than is accorded to our brethren further south? Nay, we believe not. In slavery, we endured all the hardships incumbent upon us as slaves; as free-men, we demand all the emoluments that the

anchise has bequathed unto us. It may be said to your fellow-citizens that, the event you exercise your manhood by easting a ballot for the candidate most congenial to your feelings (provided he be a candidate of the Republican party), that you will be discharged from your situations when emloyed by the opposition-perhaps driven m the township or county; intimidations of various kinds will be presented, but we entreat you, brothers, to stand firm-"sell not your birthright for a mess of pottage." know in whom you have trusted; the

ame God will deliver you. Political clubs should be formed in every istrict and township, and alliances formed with our white Republican brothers, so that hose who are not informed may have the efit of their counsel: let ou

as we need not be ashamed to follow As yet we are proscribed threughout this State; the black laws still remain on the statutes; only such as have been abolished and proclaimed by the general Government do we enjoy, but we do hope that we may see a speedy change for the better; at any rate we would urge you to be putient and forbearing, trusting the strong arm of the Governbe leving that she will see to it that every State has a "republican form of governm nt. and that each subject receive ample protection in all his rights; for whilst a epublican form of government de ives its powers from the consent of the governed,

all should be pro ected. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, never relinquish your claims upon the executive, judicial and legislative departments of this commonwealth until you receive from them the tull mead of your manhood. Petition and memoralize until those in power (or a new party) abolish every right denied us and claimed by them as "delegated State rights." and then, and not until then, shall you stand orth as free American citizens, loved and

onored of all men. The business committee then submitted the lowing resolutions, which were loudly aplauded and unanimously adopted : Resolved, That the proceedings in full of this convention be published in the weekly Commercial, and that the members of the povention leave their addresses in the va

opies of the same may be sent to them for stribution among the colored men; that a tax of 25 cents be levied upon each member to defray the expense of the same. Resolved, That each member of this conntion pledges himself to give these proeedings a wide circulation, in order that our

rious counties on the stand, in order that

ethren in the State may know what we have ione. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Logan Dupee, of Mercer chairman announced that Judge Black would speak at eight o'clock this even-ing, to be followed by the Rev. T. E. Boss, et

Frankfort A vote of thanks was tendered to the callers of the State Convention. The tollowing resolution was submitted and adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the ten members of the Legislature who held the balance of power in the late election of United States Senator and keeper of the penitentiary.

The committee on educational matters, consisting of M. J. Davis, C. Smith, A. Gillbal, J. B. Stansberry, and M. W. Taylor,

then submitted their report, which, after some debate and amendment, was a copted [A dispatch received at a late hoor last night, stated that the report on education was recommitted to the committee. It will be inserted in the report of the conven the weekly Commercial .- Reporter.]

tion and taxation to the Speaker of the House, and ask that legislation be had in favor of these rights of the people.

The committee conferred with Speaker Bunch and were received with courtesy by that gentleman. He received their petition

and said that he would present it to House, and in every consistent way far the interests of the colored people. The following letters from various proment parties were received during the conve FROM M. C. TAYLOR. SHELBYVILLE, KY.

Feb. 22, 1870.)
Messrs. H. H. Trumbo and Henry Marrs:
GENTLEMEN: When I had the plasure of receiving your invitation to attend your convenion on the 23d instant, I was hopeful of being able to do so, and therefore delayed answering until now, when I find that I have to decline, as my professional duties require my

time (our spring term of circuit court com-mences on 1st Monday in March.)

I am glad to see that your people are mani-festing such great interest in the welfare of their race. There is a great work before you and a fearful responsibility must rest upon

CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.

A resolution was adopted appointing Q B Jones, W. H. Gibson and Peter Smith as a committee to present the petition on educa-

And this was her wail as she wielded her "Oh! life is a toil, and love is a trouble

And beauty will fade, and riches will flee. And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they And nothing is what I could wish it to be. "There's to much of worriment goes to a bor

There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt; There's nothing to pay for the time There's nothing that lasts us but trouble and

"In March it is mud; it's slash in December; The midsummer breezes are loaded with In fall the leaves litter; in muggy Septem

The wall-paper rots and the candlesticks "There are worms in the cherries, and sings

in the roses And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies. The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes And raveging roaches, and damaging flies

"It's sweeping at six, and its dusting at seven It's victuals at eight, and it's dishes at nine; It's potting and panning from ten to eleven; We scarse break our fast ere we plan how

"With grease and with grime from corner to Borever at war, and forever alert,

No re t for a day, lest the enemy enter-I spend my whole life in a struggle with

"Last night, in my dream, I was stationed for On a tittle bare isle in the midst of the sea; My one chance of life was a ceaseless en

deavor To sweep off the waves ere they swept off poor me. "Alas! 'twas no dream-again I behold it!

I yield; I am helpless my fate to avert." She rolled down her sieeves; her apron sh Then laid down and died, and was buried in

dirt.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.] ON BREAD MAKING.

Like T. S. H, my great-grandmother and mother, were taught to make hop-yeast bread. And so far as my knowledge extends, there was no other yeast used from the creation of the world until the fore part of the there was no other yeast used from the creation of the world until the fore part of the nineteenth century, when somebody, more wise than her fellows, learned that warm milk and water and a little salt, thickened with wheat flour, would rise, if kept pretty warm, in five or six hours, and, when light, make capital bread. But the odor of this make capital bread. But the odor of this kind of yeast was anything but pleasant, and genius came to the rescue. Somebody else above rubies. In the first ened with wheat flour, with a little salt, would rise just as well without the milk. Quite an kind I have used in my housekeeping these thirty years, and have seldom failed in having delicious bread. And my sympathies really extend to those ladies who are destitute of the knowledge of making my kind of bread. I wish I could send T. S. H. a loaf of it. Then there is such a sight of work to make

who makes real nice sweet light hop-yeast bread. Good flour is often made into black, sour bread, and not a few women bake their sour bread, and not a few women bake their sess over other breeds, is their clumsiness; bread too much and sometimes burn it. If they cannot fly over a four foot fence—a there is one thing above everything else, to small pen will confine them. Then their eggs my notion, that would justify a man for suing for a divorce from his wife, it is that she is a lay daily; their flesh is fine grained, white poor bread-maker. Hop yeast cakes are well and toothsome-chickens eight months old enough to be kept in the house for buckwheat will weigh five pound. cakes or for hot rolls, as a change.

Sunlight is very des

For the benefit of those who wish to learn some years ago :

WATER-RISING BREAD.

In the afternoon, after tea, I take a quart bowl and spoon; after they have been well scalded, one pint of hot water is poured into the bowl from the tea-kettle. Then add one stir as thick as for pancakes. Beat well. I now do up the bowl in a table cloth, and set it on the table in the cook room; throw over it anything that comes handy; for instance the ironing sheet, a flannel sheet or two, a pillow cushion—anything that will keep the warmth in. In the morning, if not light, warm them up and add a little soda and more flour if necessary. It will rise in a

in a warm place, and again let them rise.
When sufficiently light, have the oven hot
enough to bake the bread without scorching it in the least, in thirty-five or forty min-

GRAHAM BREAD.

Before closing my letter, permit me to give a recipe for making Graham bread for dyspeptics, or rheumatics, or anybody else.
In the first place, have the wheat ground and not bolted, and make the bread in the following way: Take one quart of sour or butter milk; one teaspoonful of soda; one tablespoonful of sugar, and stir in Graham flour to make a batter as thick as pound cake. A little salt should be added; stir well and bake in small tins or a loaf as best suits the convenience. It should be baked in a quick oven: if in a loaf, forty minutes, but great care should be taken not to scorch or burn, as this kind of bread burns sooner than bread

GRAHAM PUDDING.

Into boiling water, with a trifle of salt, stir Into boiling water, with a trifle of salt, stir in Graham flour until as thick as hasty pudding; stir constantly, and let it boil five minutes. Serve with syrup, butter and sugar, sweetened cream, or anything to suit the taste. When cold, cut in slices and fry a nice brown, on a griddle or in the spider, with a little butter, and serve as above. It is a quick and palatable dessert for dinner or breakfast.

S. J. Parker, M. D., in the Country Gentleman, of August 26th, in speaking of the yield of honey and what the bees were doing, stops right in the middle of the article to say of the Italian bees as follows: "It is a strange fact that I do not kdow of a prosperous hive of Italian bees in this city, although many hives and queens have been brought in here. If there is any way to keep the breath of life in them, I hope some one will tell us how it is done. They soon desert the combs in a great measure, cluster close in a small bunch about their queen, and before the next season arrives are all dead." He adds that he is out over \$100 in cash and more in time, and has in return nothing.

them, that she wishes to buy it!

Hens that are ready to set early in March, if placed in a warm cellar and well fed, will hatch strong vigorous chickens, ready for the blackens, ready for the large and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of transportations and gray and girl can, by attending to these suggestions, obtain a lucrative employment. Chickens and eggs always command good prices every where. Ottentimes mothers and fathers encourage their children to useful occupations by offering to purchase all the poultry and eggs they will raise, paying them market prices, allowing them to purchase all the grain required, and thereby teaching them in childhood how to employ their time profitably, and also that "if we take care of the minutes, the hours will take eare of themselves."

TANCY STATION BOOKS, Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, and Fancy Stationery, consisting of the strong vigorous chickens, ready for the large and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of the same and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of the same and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of the same and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of the same and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of the same and elegant ITALIAN BEES UNPROFITABLE.

This report is very different from all others, and as his neighbors have had about the same and as his neighbors have had about the same experience, it would seem at first thought that there might be something in the locality. Before prescribing how we shall "keep the breath of life in them," it is well to see that we have a correct diagnosis of the case. The first symptoms observed is, deserting the combs and a small, close bunch about the queen. This would indicate that they are weak. Then the question—why are they weak? Several causes present themselves. Sometimes the queen proves barren, or at least not prothe queen proves barren, or at least not pro-lific. But this cannot be the case with so many as he speaks of. The testimony of thousands will show that this is not their general character. One in fifty or a hundred might prove barren at the latter end of the season, that was prolific in the early season. They are weak sometimes when badly affected with foul brood, but he knows or ought to know too well to report a case weakened by uch a cause.

There is still another cause why Italians especially might be weak, I anticipated just such complaints arising from it, and detailed them on page 317 of Mysteries of Bee Keeping which was published in 1865. It is doubtful if Dr. Parker and his neighbors ever read it. I will quote a few lines for the benefit of those similarly unfortuate. I had just shown that the Italians are prone to store honey in excess of their needs, and then remark: "It must be admitted that a colony with an ex-cess of stores is not in the best condition for winter, especially in the open air. likely the complaint will be made when this is the case, that Italians do not winter well. even when the hive was full of honey.' REMEDY.

'The stores may be reduced, and the con "The stores may be reduced, and the condition for winter improved, by dividing such colony at the proper season and giving them empty combs for raising brood, or empty frames in which to construct combs. Both divisions will soon have plenty of breeding cells, and at the end of the season will be stronger than if confined to the few cells sometime left to be redding in the fell colony. If times left for breeding in the full colony. If dividing would make them entirely too weak, it would benefit them greatly to remove several full combs and replace them with empty combs or frames. These are liable to excess; when honey is scarce they rear brood when abundant they gather too much for their own good. They will need supervision and movable combs of some form are re-

This much was said without reference to Dr. Parker at the time, of course. Any one well posted in this habit of the Italians of filling their combs in a good yield of honey till too little room is left to breed in, can com-prehend how it is possible to remain too weak to go into the boxes to store honey or to go into winter quarters in good cond

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS IN WINTER. Fresh eggs are a desirable luxury in country or city, and are within the reach of all of us who possess twenty square feet of land. Poultry raising is much more profitable than the raising of hogs. They eat less and return a far greater interest. All the refuse of the kitchen can be consumed by hens, and in some houses it will nearly feed them. Propall of us. The culture of the mind is "far

In the first place have none but bealthy strong birds. We keep Brahma Pootras and White Leghorns, which have mixed, and the improvement in the odor was brought about construction of the milk. This kind of yeast, which is called water-rising, is the kind I have used in my housekeeping these she is only fit for the soup kettle; but the third years is the most productive, and then she hatches the strongest chickens. A threeyear old rooster is better than one younger. We constantly read that young hens and young cocks produce the most eggs. Expehop yeast, and it is a fact, to my certain rience has taught us the contrary, and it is knowledge, that there is but now and then one of the best teachers that God has given to

One advantage the Brahma Pootras pos-

Sunlight is very desirable for feathered as For the benefit of those who wish to learn the art of making water-rising bread, it may henery will soon pay their cost, and if it ad be well to republish the following directions, which I wrote for the Country Gentleman makes a nice home for hens; protect the windows with wirescreem—make good strong roosts, not over four or five feet from the ground, and rub them over with kerosene once a month; this kills all lice and other parasites. Old nail casks make very good scalded, one pint of hot water is poured into the bowl from the tea-kettle. Then add one teaspoonful of sugar, three-fourths of salt, and a piece of butter as large as a walnut—the butter must be good. Thicken with flour; stir as thick as for pancakes. Beat well. I They like to crowd together on one nest; hy so doing break the eggs, then taste them, and thus learn to eat them. Sometimes a need of plaster, lime, etc., occasion the enting of eggs. A full supply of ashes, burnt and pounded bones, or oyster sheell, plaster, etc, are some of the chief requisites; these withheld, they withhold the eggs.

bread. In order to make three common sized ioaves, pare and wash and boil six large potatatoes. When done, mash them well, and sift them through a sieve or calendar interest. We who live in far remote common than the situation of the situation tatoes. When done, mash them well, and sift mer. We who live in far remote country them through a sieve or calendar into a argel tin-pau. Now add three pints of boiling water and one pint of cold water. Stir in imwith which Bridget usually will supply us, mediately sifted flour to make a sponge; cover the top with dry flour, and set it in a trimmings of vegetables, and even tea leaves warm place, and let it rise until quite light.

Knead in flour until you have a stiff dough; mould it well, form it into loaves, set them boiled up-there lies the secret-they will repay you in pure white or coffee colored eggs

An old kettle can sit behind the kitchen stove-into it all the so-called swill is thrown; after dinner it is boiled up, and if the weath er is very cold, a heaping tablespoonful of ground red pepper is stirred into the mixture every other day—in moderate, weather once a week. All the dirty grease is added; we prefer to have our soap grease return to us in eggs, and buy our soap. Beef's liver, chopped fine, is much relished by fowls; sheep's liver and pluck also will supply the place of worms, etc. A small quantity of animal food is absolutely needful to ensure eggs in winter, and almost every family can easily ensure it from the waste of the kitch-

Variety in food is another secret in raising eggs—is a needed spice in hen life, as well as in human life. Screenings from the grist mill are good food—buckwheat and oats

dozen. Some young pullets commenced to lay in March, and others to set. We raised sixty chickens. This year the boiled food was given early in December, and now, the first week in February, we collect from four to six eags deily.

six eggs daily.

By feeding hens in this way, a supply of eggs is perfectly certain. The boiled food with its peppery condiment, supplies the needful heat to the system. A farmer's wife, living near by, has made a clear profit of one hundred dollars on thirty hens, and has more chickens to dispose of. She thinks broken cookers finely nowdered so desirable for crockery, finely powdered, so desirable for 1869.

them, that she wishes to buy it!

Trugs &c. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.

BUCCESSORS TO SEATON & BLATTERMAN. Offer on the most favorable terms the largest and nost complete stock in this market, of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES:

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Embracing the manufactures of Nichols & Co.. Tilden, Herring, Casswell & Hazzard, Powers & Weightman, and other leading houses. Also-A heavy stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, GLASSWARE, ADAMS' BRUSHES, DYES, &c

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RLANC DE PERLES, POMADES, TOOTH PASTE, TOOTH POWDERS MOUILLERONS, VINAIGRE ROUGE, &c. We sell only the BEST QUALITY of goods and at as low prices as they can be sold by any RELI-ABLE HOUSE WEST. Wholesale Agents for Dr. WILCCTTS'

> Catarra Annihilator -AND-

PAIN PAINT

ns_Crders from Physicians, Druggists r mer-nants filled with promptness and dispatel. Sept. 18. G. W. E. & Co.

Garden Seed,



VE ARE RECEIVING OUR ANNUAL SUP

GARDEN SEED! FRESH CROP WARRANTED

DIRECT FROM D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

WHICH WE OFFER IN BULK, OR IN PAPERS,

Upon the most favorable terms We have also made another importation of the justly celebrated

" Early Rose Potato

f which Messrs. D. Landreth & Son speak as folwhich Messis by was after a thorough experience:
"The EARLY ROSE—the name must be printed to be a boon of great value to be a boon of great value to

Onion Setts! Choice "SILVER SKIN" in any quantity

G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO. feb. 10, 1870tw&17 Wholesale Druggists. Salety Fire Jacket.

IN SECURING MYSELF.

I THEREBY SECURE MY NEIGHBOR

ACCIDENTAL LOSSES.

AND RELIEVE MY MIND AT ONCE

From the Fearful Bread of Fire

Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner or inter from a defective flue. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure defective, and especially so when piping for stoves come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with or without Crocks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used as a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of temperature from heat to cold, causing them to crack, thereby rendering them most insecure when you suppose you have the greatest safety. The great mejority of the conflagrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used as conductors of heat and smoke, and it will continue to be so, until the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is substituted. This defect and uncertainty is at once removed and security made available when it is desired, by

J. B. HARRIS'

PATENT

FIRE PROOF JACKET!

Which has been examined, proved, and highly and urgently recommended.

and argently recommended.

GERMANTOWN, Bracken co. Ky., September 10th, 1868.

WE, the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the great security given to property and life, by the introduction of J. B. HARRIS' FIRE PROOF JACKET, would respectfully and argently recommend it to the consideration of the Directory of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Association, as eminently deserving their approval, by an appropriate premium,

J. W. CRUM, T. NORRIS. A. SOWARD. Premium Awarded.

made of bolted flour.

In regard to salting bread, my experience is different from T. S. H.'s, for to my relish bread made of hop-yeast needs but little salt, and not any in water risings except what is in the yeast. Salt serves to make the bread dry, and no one should recommend salting bread as much as T. S. H. did in her remarks on bread-making, for it might be the means of causing some young housekeeper to spoil her bread.

Well, we have said enough about bread-waking, but are anxious to inform those of our large family of the Country Gentleman, how delicious Graham or unbolted wheat flour pudding is made:

Valid in her anceded spice in hen life, as well as in human life. Screenings from the grist mill are good food—buckwheat and oats ground together, corn and rye, shorts, &c.
All kinds of grain will feed hens well, but as surfeit of one kind is not healthful.

Last season we boiled the swill of the kitchen every afternoon—fed oats, corn, screenings, &c., in regular "rotation every morning, ac in regular "rotation every morning, ac in regular "rotation every morning, &c. In regular "rotation every morning,

State and County Rights for Sale.

HOLIDAY TRADE,

1870. JAMES SMITH

desires to call the attention of purchasers to his large and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of

Drn Goods &t,

NEW GOODS. NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS

> NEW SHAWLS. NEW SHAWLS, NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY NEW HOSIERY NEW HOSIERY

ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS

LENOS

LENOS. POPLINS, POPLINS. POPLINS PARCELS.

PARCELS

PARCELS.

PIQUE'S LINENS LINENS, LINENS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS

> OIL CLOTHS OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY. STILL THEY COME,

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS

STILL THEY COME, To MULLINS & HUNT'S To MULLINS & HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE. CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

> CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

OLD FRIENDS. OLD FRIENDS

NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY, BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

MULLINS & HUNT

se30 1868.-may 21st, ju3w

R. & A. R. BURGESS, [Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.]

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices.

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Stoves and Tinware.

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I have determined to sell out my large stock o COOKINGSTOVES

TIN. WOODEN & STONEWARES, FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS

Water Coolers, Gream Freezrs, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHKAPER than eve was sold in this market. NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER, [Successor to Power & Spalding,]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE, Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation. These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

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